PROGRESSIVE PARTY CALLS NATIONAL PARLEY ON UNEMPLOYMENT . . . P. 12

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

5 cents

Vol. I, No. 44 NEW YORK, N. Y., AUGUST 15, 1949

Is this why we fought?

The stink of corruption

HERBERT HOOVER has warned us that our country is "on the last mile" — driving at top speed to "collectivism."

Developments piling up day by day into a putrid mass of corruption at the door of our present Administration show indeed that we are "on the last mile" to somewhere.

The condition to which we are driving at terrifying speed is not "collectivism," but outright, ugly fascism. Fascism is characterized above all by unrestrained corruption. The citizens end by falling completely subject to top-level corruption when they fail to raise their collective voice while they still have one.

Last week Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods calmly told a Senate committee that, while veterans pleaded for homes, he cleared an elaborate building program for a race track at the "request" of the President's 30-year friend and military aide, Gen. Harry Vaughan. Thus we learn who is responsible, four years after the war, for the fact that families of those who went across the world to win it are still jammed into hovels, trailers and slums. The White House itself is responsible!

A few days earlier Army Secretary Gordon Gray had told of $11,500,000 pilfered by government cntractors during the war. Gray merely lifted a corner of the curtain on the robbery of the U. S. citizen's house while he was away fighting. Railroads, for example, are charged with grabbing $300,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 from the public coffers through illegal wartime freight rates.

Even this larceny, which occurred under a comparatively watchful administration, seems to have been petty compared with the military pork-barrel of the "cold war."

The case of Louis Johnson

All Truman's horses and men now taking the stand to justify the extraordinary rise of Consolidated Vultee, manufacturers of B-36 bombers, cannot take the smell from it. The firm started at zero in May, 1948, and is now second among all Air Force contractors.

Jogged, no doubt, by the 350-odd public relations experts maintained by the Air Force, U. S. correspondents gave glowing accounts of last month's trials of the B-36 against British jet fighters in England. But all British papers said the B-36's were no match for the jets. Later, U. S. correspondents admitted they "were inclined to agree."

Citizens who read their papers carefully know that Louis A. Johnson, the President's campaign-fund collector and his choice for Secretary of Defense, was formerly a director of Consolidated Vultee. Fewer people are aware of another extraordinary fact about Johnson: his connection with the major trust of Hitler Germany—still for all practical purposes intact—I. G. Farben. Through Johnson's ex-associate on the Consolidated Vultee board, aircraft magnate Victor Emanuel, the links extend into the worldwide Schroeder banking interests of New York, London, Buenos Aires—and Berlin.

Thus a picture unfolds not merely of petty five-percenter graft and of a fabulous "cold war" pork-barrel; but of men and groups in Washington seeking to set up world empires for their personal gain and glorification—without the slightest regard for the horrors their manipulations must bring to the people if they are not checked in time.

Among the pettier characters in this nightmare alley we have been introduced to ex-bootblack John Maragon, Vaughan's "Greek adviser" and White House hanger-on. Maragon, according to columnist Drew Pearson, has a police record going back to 1920 and last year was found passing out anti-Semitic literature in Philadelphia.

Back to Hitlerism

The corruption in Washington cannot be separated from our "anti-comintern" foreign policy, which closely parallels the Anti-Comintern of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito. Latest evidence of where such corruption leads is last week's incident in Munich, Germany, where a German paper published an anti-Semitic incitement which led to a police pogrom. American Military Government let it go with a gentle reproof.

Four years after winning history's bloodiest war, the U. S., which controls half the world, has this to show:

- In Germany, Japan and elsewhere, rapid revival in the name of "democracy" of the forces that brought on the holocaust.
- In America, callous disregard in that same "democracy's" name of civil injustices so many and grievous (see John T. McManus, p. 11) the GUARDIAN cannot find space to list them all; impending passage of legislation (the Mundt bill) to restrict civil liberties still further; appointment of our leading trampler on civil liberties (Tom Clark) to the Supreme Court.
- In Washington, the flowering of a "defense" pork-barrel beside which Harding corruption pales to lily-white.

Yes, we are on "the last mile." It's time to detour—and it still is not too late.

As an oil-worker writes us this week from Highlands, Texas: "IS THIS WHAT WE FIGHT WARS FOR?"

—The Editors

The Spirit of '49

Two members of the Truman coterie, Secretary of Defense Johnson (left) and Senator Connally of Texas, the photographer's friend, hold a satisfied whispered conference after a Senate Committee hearing on the Military Aid Program.

V-J Day plus 4 years

We prop up corruption in Japan & Germany

PAGE 3

Profile of McGrath

A careful politician with a big ambition

PAGE 4

What America's thinking

Report on the Midwest by a roving reporter

PAGE 4

IN THIS ISSUE

Page
All Kinds 12
Chicago—Rod Holmgren . . 6
Detroit—Irving Richter . . . 5
Dollar stretcher 10
Hungary—Marie Seton . . . 9
Latin America special 8
Letters to the editor 2
John T. McManus 11
Midwest—Ralph Friedman 4
Jennings Perry 2
Pots and pocketbooks 10
Progressive Party 12
Radio report & highlights . 11
Roundup of week's news 5-10
UN—Marcelle Hitschmann 10
West Coast—G. Richards . . 7

Welcome to the thousands of new readers who have joined us in the last few weeks. We'd like to know what you think of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries, $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Entered as second class matter Nov. 22, 1948, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Cedric Belfrage *Editor* — **John T. McManus** *General Manager* — **James Aronson** *Executive Editor*

STAFF: Elmer Bendiner (Associate Editor), Robert Joyce (Art Editor), Leon Summit, Robert E. Light (business and circulation); Tabitha Petran, Lawrence Emery, Egon Pohoryles, Adele Kravitz, Dorothy R. Mishkind.

CORRESPONDENTS: John B. Stone (Washington), Rod Holmgren (Chicago), Gene Richards (Los Angeles), Marcelle Hitschmann (United Nations), Gordon Schaffer, Joan Rodker (London), Stanley Karnow (Paris), Emil Carlebach (Frankfurt), George Wheeler (Prague), Nic Waal (Oslo), Ralph Parker (Moscow), Peter Townsend (Shanghai), Max Werner (military), Ella Winter, Anna Louise Strong, Richard A. Yaffe (roving), Ralph Peterson (books).

Vol. 1—No. 44 178 AUGUST 15, 1949

THE MAILBAG

Tithe for truth

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

As one of your earliest subscribers I want you to know that your fine weekly is a ray of light shining through a curtain of hate and fear raised by an Administration that would strangle the best in the American tradition. It is unbelievable that such fine people as the Hisses or Judith Coplon are made to stand trial in a nation that once prided itself on its democracy. Alger Hiss has done more in his short life to build a better world than all the men in our present Administration will ever do.

I am taking part of my church tithe to send subscriptions to my friends. I know of no better use for it than helping spread your words of truth. Christ today would be shocked at the inaction of most Christians to the threat to the peace of the world.

Robert Smith

•

How to stop war

STAUNTON, VA.

The way to prevent the next war is to use the multi-millionaires for guinea pigs in atomic bomb tests.

T. Y. Steptoe

We like guinea pigs, too. Ed.

•

Looking to 1952

GRETNA, VA.

The American people, if they had only known, could have saved themselves many heartaches by electing Henry A. Wallace last November. Had they been rightfully informed they would have done so.

The GUARDIAN and a few—too few—other papers are making an effort to inform the people. If every reader would make an effort to get four more readers—every week if possible — the GUARDIAN would soon have those million readers.

A Virginia Progressive

•

How few the chosen

RICHMOND, CALIF.

I feel that Mr. Marcantonio had no right to call Rep. Douglas of Calif. or Sen. Humphrey of Minn. "fake" liberals. Marcantonio is usually right, but he was wrong this time.

We all want a bigger and better and more powerful GUARDIAN. We can't have it, or peace or progress or any other thing we want, if we make no distinction between the fake labor experts and genuine scoundrels of the Hearst and other papers, and people like Douglas and Humphrey. If you're going to lump them all together, then the chosen will be very few. The GUARDIAN remains a voice in a howling wilderness. Thanks for putting it out.

Samuel Ginsberg

Correction

In the editor's note under a letter from John Santo in the Aug. 1 GUARDIAN, it is stated that Santo was deported. This is not true. He was given voluntary departure and paid his own passage.

•

What is a liberal?

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

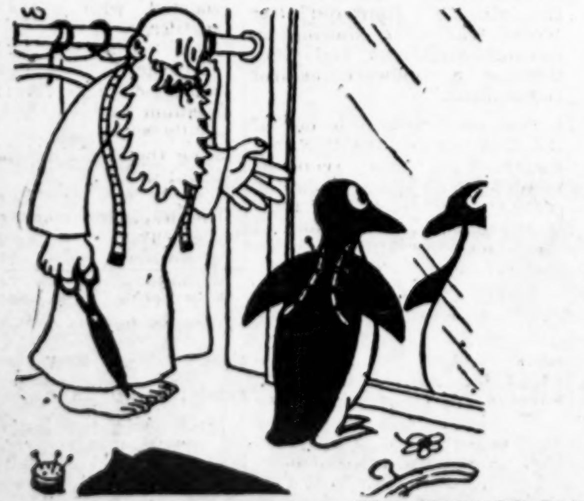
I disagree with D. E. Blakely, who wrote that Vito Marcantonio misnamed Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Humphrey when he called them "fake" liberals.

Webster's dictionary defines a liberal, in part, as one who is "free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines"; "an opponent of conservatism"; "one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions." A good testing ground for liberals is what is their stand in regard to the present persecution of Communists and particularly in regard to the trial of the 11 Communist leaders in New York, which is a trial, not of overt acts, but of political ideas. If either Mrs. Douglas or Mr. Humphrey has in any way opposed this trial, I haven't heard of it; and by failing to oppose it, they are, in effect, aiding this attempt to outlaw a political party for the first time in American history.

Both Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Humphrey are red-baiters. Does that square with being "free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines?"

And was Mrs. Douglas "an opponent of conservatism" when she voted, along with the most conservative congressmen, for the Marshall Plan, the main purpose of which was to spend billions of American taxpayers' dollars trying to prevent the spread of a political idea, i.e., communism?

F. May



Effel in Samedi Soir, Paris

THE CREATION OF THE PENGUIN

"A dinner jacket like that will last your whole life."

•

That's no eyewash

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

I have been getting your splendid weekly and found it so interesting that I read through the entire paper to the detriment of my poor eyesight. Wishing you success in your fine work of exposing the wrongs in our society.

Dr. A. Wolfson

•

On Jackie Robinson

BERKELEY, CALIF.

I was surprised and disappointed in your championship of Jackie Robinson. He seems to have forgotten that it was the fight against discrimination by the Communists that made his job in the league possible. I think he sounds like a very confused job-conscious little man compared to the great Paul Robeson who will long be remembered with love and gratitude for the splendid fight he is making and has always made for his people and for all oppressed peoples.

A subscriber

•

Fit to censor

JEFFERSONVILLE, N. Y.

On July 4, you reprinted two classified ads from the New York Times resort section, one sent in by Republicans and the other by Wallaceites, under the subtitle "The Struggle Sharpens." Just how much it has sharpened is best indicated by the following:

We sent a one-half inch display ad to the Times to be published July 17 advertising City Slicker Farm. We received a long distance call from the Times advertising department requesting us to permit them to remove our punch line "Pro-Wallace, too, by heck!" When we protested that this was political discrimination and censorship, and that the classified columns of the Times, as well as the New York Post, the Compass, and the Sunday Worker had all been publishing the ad in their resort sections with that punch line, the answer was, "We will hold a board meeting on it, and let you know the result." The result was refusal to print the ad and a refund check.

Several years ago the Times also refused to print our ad unless we removed the line "Interracial Farm." Can it be that the only news fit to print in the Times is Republican and lily white news?

Helen Leonard
City Slicker Farm

•

Household item

SANTURCE, PUERTO RICO

No American home should be without a GUARDIAN.

I hope your circulation tops a million before the end of the year. I shall continue to push the NG with all my friends.

Dorothy Schumm

•

What's in a word?

NEW YORK, N. Y.

As a title for one of the letters in the letters from contributors column, you used the words "Not so black." I know that this was not done intentionally, however these words have chauvinistic connotations toward the Negro people and should be avoided. It must be realized that many expressions that we have always accepted subconsciouly must be rooted out of our language. This goes for terms like "that was white of you," "free, white and 21," etc., as well as the more obvious expressions.

Ruth Pisarro

•

Not fit to print

NEW YORK, N. Y.

It's a rare occasion indeed these days when one can send a letter to the editor in praise of his paper. The GUARDIAN does deserve praise, but I hope this does not mean that a criticism is not in order. On page 11 of the Aug. 8 issue, a headline caught my eye and made me shiver. Not because of the import of the words themselves which are indicative of a horrible American shame, but because there in print was the word which the GUARDIAN editors as well as all decent Americans think should be eliminated from our vocabulary. The derogatory word for Negro, if we are to wipe it from our "culture," I believe, should not appear in print—even when there are quotation marks around it.

Judith Grollman

•

He does it!

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

You ask: "Is your newsdealer displaying the GUARDIAN?" Well, here is the answer: "He does it!" I guess you never expect to get the answer from so far away, even behind of the "iron curtain," but I emphatically want to congratulate you for your excellent paper. I think this is the real Voice of America and not those gushgovs and off-time jivers of the NBC on short waves.

The American Negroes seem to be good enough to win medals on the Olympics, then to be treated like the Trenton Six. It's a very interesting thing, when your people swing by music of Armstrong, Ellington, Gillespie, Beecham, Parker, etc., not realizing to enjoy a music created by the same people they don't consider as human beings. These folks won't move a finger for the Trenton Six.

Since a month you can get the GUARDIAN at any newsdealers in Budapest. It costs only 80 filler; Hungarian cents. For 80 filler you can get six own cigarets or one American one; or 2 oz. candies.

Henrik L. Scherz

For more news of Henrik Scherz's Hungary, see p. 9. Ed.

•

Investigate FBI

LEXINGTON, KY.

I heartily endorse the demand of Clifford Durr for a public probe of the FBI and its methods and practices. It should have been done long ago. I'm tired of frame-ups and police intimidation and government efforts to impose thought control in America. Let such a cry go up that Congress cannot but accede and give J. Edgar Hoover and his agency the once over. Maybe, after all, the Judith Coplon trial can be made to serve a real public end, and if it can, then Miss Coplon, who appears to be the victim of a sordid frame-up, can assuage some of the bitterness she must feel, with the knowledge she has been a genuine national heroine.

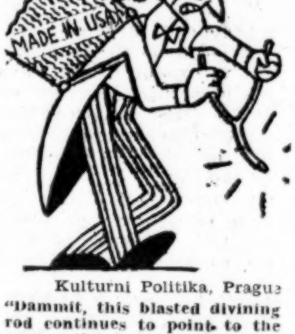
Allen Mack

Jennings Perry

Gift without the giver

AS EVERY American knows by the twinge in his tax glands, the next instalment on the Marshall plan is now due and payable. The call is for three and a half billion dollars, and we will have to borrow the money before we can give it away.

This year, Congress has hesitated long over the deal, partly because of our own fiscal situation, partly because of doubts of Marshall plan effectiveness kicked up by Barney Baruch's report that our client nations are not shifting for themselves as they should, and partly because of the fight to preserve to the Marshall plan what remains of its original pretension of virtue. That the fight was made and that it had some success is some sort of tribute to our native decency.



Kulturni Politika, Prague

"Dammit, this blasted divining rod continues to point to the very outlet I try to boycott!"

What has happened to the Marshall plan, since it was offered to the American people as an idea for getting all of war-wasted Europe back on its feet, should not have happened to a concept capable of stirring so generous an impulse.

Much of the argument since the plan was announced has revolved around whether its fine words were truly meant, or whether they constituted a cover-up for abandoning, at the command of U. S. big business, the UNRRA concept of aid through the United Nations. But whatever the truth of the situation, it was the plan's apparent generosity which won the hearts of the American people for it.

For all of its integration with the cold war, and the defacement of its declared aims by shabby political uses, the Marshall plan remains the Dr. Jekyll of our Jekyll and Hyde foreign policy. At least it is supposed to produce bread; and our tax twinge at its cost is not aggravated by quite the same misgivings, the same sense of waste, attached to our appropriations to the dreary war in Greece and to the projected appropriations for the remilitarization of our Atlantic alliance associates.

IT IS this popular faith in the Marshall plan which has shamed us into refusing a treasury card to Franco Spain, and into turning back Senator Kem's effort to blackball Britain for continuing the program of socialization for which her own people voted in "free and honest" elections. A forthright corruption of the Marshall plan to such uses, as sought by men who still believe everything in the world is for sale, would have been too raw even for the disillusioned stomach of America.

There was enough of generous impulse in the original concept of the aid plan to have left an impression which still sets the endeavor apart, in many minds, from our foreign policy adventures pointed openly at an alignment of military power. It is easy now to see that if foreign aid had not been meshed with the Truman doctrine, but had been actually allowed to assist the economy of the whole of Europe, its return in terms of well-being, good will and recovery already might have been great.

We should not have been only now catching up with the reality—that the economic health of Europe turns upon the production and exchange of goods **in Europe**, from the Atlantic to the Urals, not upon an artificial reorientation of the trade of Western Europe to the West. It was not the fault of the Marshall plan **idea** but of the political motives inherent in it that the plan has lost so much of the promise, lustre, and human warmth with which so many people endowed it at the outset.

The fine element of the plan was the cordiality that was supposed to go with it; that failing, we have on our hands merely another thankless drain to pour the billions down.

It's V-J Day plus 4 years—Let's look at Japan and Germany

This is Japan today

MacArthur is the benevolent Emperor and the money clique rides high

A TRAVELER returning to Japan after an absence of ten years would feel right at home. Except that the Emperor is now an American, and Hirohito has become his non-divine assistant, nothing has materially changed.

The economic group which controlled Japan before the war still controls it (if anything, the group has been strengthened by recent U.S. investments). The government is still anti-labor and anti-communist just as it was when Japan was Hitler's partner in the anti-Comintern pact.

Loss of China as a potential U.S. base against the Soviet Union led to reorientation of U.S. policy in Japan. The high-sounding objectives announced at the beginning of the $1,000,000-a-day occupation, and for which we fought the war, were scrapped. The remaking of Japan in her pre-war image has swung into high gear. There are two reasons for this:

TOO BIG TO FEED: Primarily, the military establishment considers Japan of doubtful value in case of war with Russia. Effective air attacks could more readily be made from Okinawa, the Aleutians and the Philippines, without the necessity of feeding Japan's tremendous population. This is in essence what the then Army Secretary Kenneth Royall told newsmen in Tokio last February. An attempt is being made therefore to put Japan into a position where she can undertake her own military activities.

Secondly, U.S. big business has been anxious to resume and to expand its pre-war connections with Japanese monopolies. This required the reestablishment and safeguarding of these monopolies to recoup their pre-war investments and to find new investment possibilities. As in Europe, the U.S. military and business are working hand in hand.

FRIENDS OF ZAIBATSU: Washington directives ordered MacArthur to break up the Zaibatsu, a group of 17 corporations which controlled the economic and political life of Japan. "The Zaibatsu—that is the money clique," said a 1946 State Dept. report, "are to be regarded as among the groups principally responsible for the war and as a principle factor in the Japanese war potential."

Four years after V-J Day the Zaibatsu have still not been broken up; they still control the economic and political life of Japan. It is true that some of the Zaibatsu's stocks have been sold—to their pre-war partners in the U.S. Thus Westinghouse and Standard Oil acquired more than half the shares of Mitsubishi (remembered by many GI's as manufacturers of the Zero), General Electric got 45% of Mitsui and International Telephone and Telegraph got 35% of Sumitomo. Even General MacArthur was not too busy to buy a large block of shares in a big steamship company.

General MacArthur has told the Japanese that the occupation is not "due to any fault" of theirs but is caused by "circumstances elsewhere" (China).

THE STRIKE BREAKERS: Since the Democratic-Liberal (conservative) Party headed by Shigeru Yoshida came to power in January, the country has been torn by a series of industry-wide strikes brought on by the government's decision to fire 2,000,000 workers in private industry and 1,000,000 in the government.

The strikes were broken by a MacArthur-sponsored law which deprives public workers of collective bargaining and strike rights, and by a more recent law which permits Yoshida to designate any industry a public utility and thereby deprive its workers of these rights.

The Japanese railroad strike was broken by MacArthur himself.

Yoshida's chief distinction is his anti-communism, which has led him to propose an "un-Japanese activities committee" based on the U.S. model. Communist headquarters and newspapers are periodically raided and leaders and editors jailed.

GO BACK 8 YEARS: This is the country that MacArthur last year called "now fully oriented toward democracy" and "a land of relative calm and purposeful effort in a turbulent and confused surrounding."

Which leaves us just where we were on Dec. 7, 1941. That was Pearl Harbor—remember?

From Russia returning Japanese prisoners of war are coming home with the un-American notion that Japan can live at peace in a world with the Soviet Union. They say so, loudly, and are met by the Japanese police with receptions such as this one.

This is Germany today

Cynical U.S. policy boils over into a pogrom

By Tabitha Petran
and Gordon Schaffer

FOUR years after the war's end, Hitler's banker friends and Nazi comrades are back in power. Aggressive German nationalism is in the saddle, boosted there by Western policy. The Aug. 14 election is designed to confirm the rule of these forces which are rebuilding the Third Reich.

In Munich, last week, German police fired pointblank into a crowd of 1,000 Jewish people protesting a newspaper article which suggested that all surviving German Jews be sent to gas chambers. American Military Government said no action would be taken against the paper; it was merely guilty of "sloppy journalism." The police, who injured dozens of Jews including six beaten up and six "critically shot," according to the American Joint Distribution Committee, acted with AMG assent.

To the north, in Duesseldorf, swastika-decorated leaflets attacking the Jews were slipped under doors and scattered at street corners. Throughout Western Germany systematic desecration of Jewish cemeteries was so commonplace it evoked no protest.

THE FORGOTTEN DEAD: That ex-Nazis hold the most important positions in public life no longer caused surprise. Apart from the Communists, no candidate even mentioned Germany's responsibility for a war which littered Europe with dead.

Keynote of the election campaign was vilification of the Western powers. The two major parties — Christian Democrats and Social Democrats—revealed no basic disagreements on policy. The famous Cologne banker, Pferdmenges, who swung the Rhineland industrialists behind Hitler in 1929, was reported distributing impartially to both parties funds from a large kitty contributed by big industrialists.

LO, THE POOR BRITON: There were few signs that U. S. officials were greatly disturbed by what newsmen called the "arrogance, dislike and disrespect" displayed by the Germans. But in London the **Times**, sounding the first notes of alarm, complained bitterly that "nationalism is still the most powerful force in Germany."

British officials in Germany, reported the New York **Times**, were "genuinely alarmed." British influence and prestige and to a lesser extent that of the U. S. "have reached so low an ebb", the **Times** said, that many highly-placed British officials admitted "they have 'lost control' of the Germans."

WASHINGTON'S NEW TOY: The new German state is at birth already a Frankenstein monster. The U. S. has taken the lead, as Britain did after World War I, in shoring up German militarism and reaction as a "bulwark against communism."

This time Britain is one of the first victims: the U. S. has ousted her from economic power in Germany, winning complete control of the Ruhr and exclusive supervision of West Germany's foreign trade and exchange rate control.

Britain's post-war export drive succeeded largely because it captured pre-war German markets. Now with German wages half those of Britain, Western Germany backed by U. S. capital and encouraged by Washington is aggressively fighting Britain in world markets. The U. S. sees to it that German imports are purchased in dollar areas and German exports sold where they will compete directly with British goods.

ALL OVER AGAIN: Only U. S. and German monopolists are benefiting. On the economic level German reconstruction is far advanced. Recovery is confined to war potential industries, industries in which U. S. interests are large. While, for example, production of steel doubled between 1947 and 1948, peace industries suffer a steel shortage and quotas to them have been progressively reduced.

The Wiesbaden **Kurier** quoted a U. S. official as explaining that "the American government is now framing plans for participation of the German iron and steel industry in the manufacture of arms for Europe."

Auto and oil production also zoomed, while production of textiles, shoes, radios, machine tools — which would compete with the U. S.—is sharply curtailed. As a result small and medium business is being virtually wiped out.

As the London **Sunday Pictorial** wrote recently: "It is the sort of economy from which the desperate lunacy of Nazism grew. Today it is uncontrolled. Tomorrow, unless the Allies demand a change while they still retain some influence, it may be uncontrollable."

While the U. S. tends to the care and feeding of Germany's steel and coal barons, a large part of Germany goes hungry. Above, Berliners line up in the American sector for the dole.

ROME

On the occasion of Mussolini's birthday, July 29, special masses were celebrated in a number of churches here. Many people leaving the churches were seen to give the Fascist salute.

Factory and farm: What is America saying?

Speedup, bad times and war talk — they make a worried people think

By Ralph Friedman

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

THE depression is moving downstate and westward from Chicago. Rock Island sits across the Mississippi from Davenport, Iowa. With Moline and East Moline, on the Illinois side, they make up the Quad cities, one of the heaviest industrialized sections in rural America. A big chunk of the nation's farm equipment is built in the huge plants of John Deere, International Harvester and J. I. Case that wind along the curving river on the Illinois shore. Across the clay-green stream Alcoa has a shiny new factory. Beyond, lie the tall cornlands that make Scott County one of the richest in the country.

The refrain in the Quad cities is, "We haven't been hit too hard, but. . . ."

THAT SPEEDUP: First "but" is the layoffs. Over 400 at J. I. Case; 400 "furloughed" at the nearby Silvis railroad shops. Almost 300 American Machine and Metals employees out of work. Swanson's Foundry closed up and then re-opened—with half the original force.

"We haven't been hit too hard," the workers say, "but the speedup is murder."

In one plant they turn out 75 more tractors a day than three years ago—with a thousand fewer men. "Production up and labor force down, that's the story," a steward at Farmall declared.

THE BLIND ALLEY: In negotiations with the Farm Equipment union, management doesn't hint that a depression is coming; it says so in unequivocal terms. It tells the workers: "We know bad times are coming. We're running into a blind alley: big stockpiles and no customers."

The alert workers are realizing the tieup between layoffs and the ban on trade with eastern European countries. When we explained to some men at the John Deere plant that Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia would buy thousands of pieces of farm equipment if U.S. companies were permitted to trade with them, they perked up their ears and exclaimed: "Is that so? Is that what the Marshall Plan does?"

Fred Stover's Iowa doesn't want war

MASON CITY, IOWA

RIDING up to Mason City in Fred Stover's big Buick Roadmaster you ask how the farmers in Iowa are going to make out this year.

"Not as good as last year," Fred says. "The prices they're going to get won't be as high as it has been. That's natural. When the city workers get off from their jobs the farmers get hurt too."

If there's anybody in the Hawkeye state who ought to know about the laboring end of agriculture, it's Fred Stover. Himself a working farmer, he is president of the thumping and growing Iowa Farmers Union.

WHOOPIN' 'N' ACHIN': "The Brannan plan could help out for a while," says Fred, "but when the depression really starts howling it would lose its grip. But we can't even get Brannan. The Farm Bureau boys are strong against it and they swing plenty weight down in Washington. What they're offering us now is Whoopin' 'n' Achin'. That's what we call the Hope-Aiken bill."

In Mason City's East Park you chew the fat with the Cerro Gordo county members of the Farmers Union. They're having their annual picnic today and they're taking it easy for a change.

DON'T MAKE SENSE: "The Marshall Plan?" asks Owen Wharam of Clear Lake in reply to your question. "It's not as popular as it was talked up about. Around my neck o' the woods a lot o' people still think it's supposed to feed the hungry but some of 'em are gettin' suspicious. Now, just what has it done but spend our money and keep those big guys in power over there?"

Jack Wharam of Rockwell, Owen's nephew and chairman of the day, can't see any sense to "this war talk." You inquire how much war sentiment there is among his neighbors and he says, "I don't know, but not as much as there used to be."

WHAT THEY TELL YOU: You mave around and talk to other farmers: Arthur Holden of Manly, Elmer Krause of Nora Springs, C. J. Benson of Ventura, Arthur Garlack of St. Ansgar, John Jungling of Aredale and several others whose names you do not then write down or afterward remember. They tell you the people they meet in town and along the farm-to-market roads aren't as sure about good times hanging on for another year as they were last winter and this spring.

They tell you that "Iowa's full of reactionaries but there's plenty of good people around, too." They tell you the farmers don't want war, "no sense to another one," says Elmer Krause.

JUST WHAT IS IT?: Driving back to Des Moines that night you ask Fred Stover why the Farmers Union is growing. "It can't be the organizing," says Fred, "although some of our members do a lot of good work that way. It can't be any big-money publicity campaigns because we don't have big money. It must be the farmers are gettin' fed up with the Farm Bureau and like our program better. Maybe they see an economic collapse and they want to get in with a bunch that's doin' something.

"The Farm Bureau says the Farmers Union is subversive. Well, gonna be a lot of subversives when the bottom falls out."

This man J. Howard McGrath

A very careful politician with a very big ambition

LAST week the GUARDIAN raised the question: Will Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark cast a deciding vote on the constitutionality of witch-hunt convictions obtained by Attorney General Tom Clark?

Now, let's turn to J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island Senator nominated for Attorney General. He is a $15,000-a-year trustee of the Rhode Island Charities Trust set up by Royal S. Little of the Textron, Inc., textile empire. And the question is: Will Attorney General McGrath look into Trustee McGrath as a tax dodger?

TOBEY'S EYEBROWS: Last winter Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R-N.H.), heading a special subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, went to Boston to look into six trust funds set up by Little. No taxes had ever been paid by any of them. Tobey found that the Rhode Island Charities Trust was started in 1937 with $500. By 1948 this had swelled to $4,500,000; taxes on the fund would have amounted to $3,000,000. Tobey wanted to know "the hocus-pocus of the whole thing."

A director of one of the trusts testified that a meeting of officers presided over by McGrath was told to ignore government demands for taxes.

Tobey called the financial manipulation of the funds "fantastic." At one point he exclaimed: "That sounds like Ponzi."

The fund for which McGrath was a trustee drew this comment from Tobey: "One trust, if you please, puts out $135.000 to pay three trustees' expenses and at the same time distributes $75,000 to the beneficiary. Is that a charity trust? If it is, I raise my eyebrows."

To Tobey the trusts were "schemes to avoid taxes and put the burden on the little people of the country." He promised to plug loopholes in the law that permit such practices. Now what will Attorney General McGrath do about it?

UP FROM WOONSOCKET: Sen. McGrath, who is also chairman of the Democratic National Committee and president of the First Federal Savings and Loan Bank of Providence, is a very careful man. He has always known where he was going and had a pretty good idea how to get there.

Born in Woonsocket 46 years ago, he headed into politics early. At 21 he founded the Young Men's Democratic League of Rhode Island; four years later he became vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In 1929 he got his first big start: he passed his bar examination, married the daughter of the mayor of Central Falls (pop. 25,000), promptly became the town's solicitor. The same year he became chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

THE JACKPOT: His rise from there was spectacularly rapid: 1934, named U.S. Attorney for Rhode Island; 1940, elected governor of the state; 1942, re-elected; 1944, seconded the nomination of Harry S. Truman as vice-president, reelected as governor the same year by the largest vote ever cast in the state; 1945, became U.S. Solicitor General; 1946, elected to the U.S. Senate; 1947, named chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

J. HOWARD McGRATH
"That sounds like Ponzi"

But he has a higher goal than Attorney General. The Providence **Journal** writes: "Among McGrath's friends it is no secret he has been toying with the possibility he might attempt to seek the Democratic nomination for the vice presidency in 1952—if."

TIME AND FAITH: The "if," as the **Journal** puts it, is: will the time be right for a Catholic in 1952?

McGrath is today the most prominent Catholic among U.S. politicians; Rhode Island is the most Catholic of U.S. state. In March this year Pope Pius made him a Knight of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre, highest church rank that can be awarded a layman "exclusive of rulers of nations."

A month earlier McGrath had entered in the **Congressional Record** the entire statement of Yugoslav Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac, who was sentenced in 1946 to 16 years hard labor for wartime collaboration with the Nazis.

In his home state people regard McGrath as a quiet operator who knows how to use his political weight. His revealingly reactionary voting record on foreign policy has been balanced by progressive alignments on key vote-getting domestic issues.

Right winger

Treasury Secretary John Snyder used to be a small town banker in the South. According to Truman's close friend George Allen, Snyder's favorite security for a loan was his customer's right arm.

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

THE NATION

Grand corruption on the Potomac

THE talk on the Potomac last week was not of statecraft, not of war or peace, but of bribery and corruption.

The man of the hour sat all week in his White House office conveniently near the President's. He was Truman's corpulent, beribboned military aide Major General Harry H. Vaughan.

It seemed that the General had acted as a discriminating doorman admitting chosen guests to well-traveled inside tracks. Those he favored generally profited by contracts, priorities, indulgences of all kinds.

Tips to the doorman were said to vary: sometimes cash, sometimes favors, once a deep-freeze unit for the General's home.

NO PREJUDICE, PLEASE: The revelations came during hearings by the Senate Investigating Committee. Typical was the affair of the Tanforan racetrack at San Bruno, California. Early in 1948 hundreds of thousands of veterans still were looking for homes, and building materials were scarce. General Vaughan urged Housing Expediter Tighe Woods not to let an unreasonable prejudice against horse racing keep him from granting a priority to "some friends" of the General's who wanted to rebuild their track.

Col. James V. Hunt, the celebrated five-percenter (one who takes a 5% cut of the take for showing the way to a fat contract) performed a valuable assist in the racetrack negotiations, it was said.

At his Thursday press conference the President stood by General Vaughan. When a reporter noted that the General, a perennial press conference attendee, was absent, Mr .Truman said with feeling: The General is not afraid of you, don't worry about that.

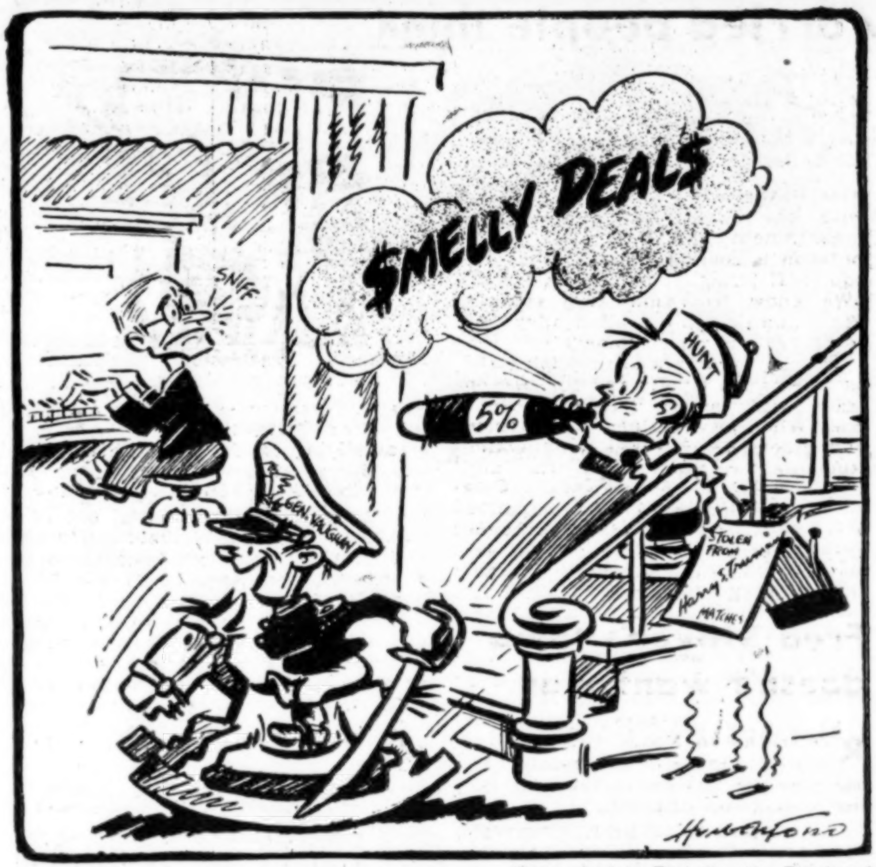
GEN. HARRY VAUGHAN
Gold braid and deep freeze

THE AMERICAN WAY: Also involved was enterprising John Maragon, the one-time Kansas City bootblack who had beaten a track for himself to many doors. He was a friend of the President, of the race track owner and of General Vaughan.

Of such friendship he had made a career. That career had gained for him a job on the President's military mission to Greece. He had fallen from grace when he talked too freely of the lush limousines, the gay parties and the free-flowing liquor of the military mission.

Horseplay with lives

Just as Johnny Maragon shared in the 5% corruption at home as well as in the Administration's statecraft abroad, so did Washington last week mix the two injudiciously.



Hungerford in Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh

Playing around Harry's home

In another Senate hearing room the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee listened to testimony on the President's Military Aid Program to implement the North Atlantic Pact.

GUARDIAN's John B. Stone wrote: "The great gilded Senate caucus room was filled to capacity for the hearings with Army and Navy brass predominating, but the atmosphere would in no way indicate that the lives of millions were at stake. It was a carefree camaraderie with a touch of horseplay by Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex.)."

Among those testifying against the bill was Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, who said the plan was "designed to divide the world for war."

A NEW HAT: The "opposition" in Congress, for the most part, was based not on principle but on dollar-juggling. Indicative was the proposed compromise whereby the $1,160,000,000 appropriation asked by the President would be cut by half but the Administration would be authorized to let government contracts for the other half.

One senator, who refused to give his name, said it reminded him of a husband who sternly refused to shell out $20 for his wife's new hat but told her to go out and charge it. The House Foreign Affairs Committee was considering other ways to juggle the figures.

PROPERTY RIGHTS SAFE: On the judicial side the performance was on a similar level. The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled 2 to 1 that President Truman's "loyalty" inquisition was constitutional. The case before the judges involved the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, marked "subversive" by Attorney General Clark.

The majority, pointing to what they deemed the paramount issue, explained: "Nothing in the . . . loyalty program deprives the committee or its members of any property rights." They added that " . . . no one has a constitutional right, to be a government employee."

Judge Henry J. Edgerton dissented. He said the listing had subjected the committee to "ridicule, obloquy and economic loss."

WASHINGTON

Few like Clark: fewer speak up

PRE-OCCUPIED with arming the Western World and saving Asia from the Asiatics, Congress was not even in sight of adjournment. Even without world problems, there were side-issues.

The Senate was considering Attorney General Tom Clark's fitness to serve on the Supreme Court bench. Pat McCarran's (D-Nev.) Senate Judiciary Committee went through the formalities of a public hearing, but no-one doubted that confirmation would come easily from the Senate. Few but politicians plumped for Clark, though AFL president William Green approved the choice and CIO secretary James Carey failed to oppose it. Newspaper editorials across the nation were mildly disap-

Continued on following page

Election in dynamic Detroit

A public worker sparks up a smug mayoralty campaign

By Irving Richter

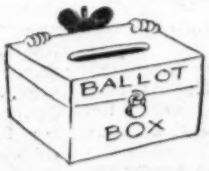
DETROIT

MORT FURAY, candidate for Mayor here and an official of the CIO United Public Workers, entered the campaign, he explained a week ago, because every other candidate backed a Common (City) Council move to put on the ballot a charter amendment to subject all city workers to a "loyalty" oath.

Last week the proposed amendment stood vetoed by Gov. Mennen (Soapy) Williams, and the Common Council itself, in a tie vote, sustained the veto.

But Furay said he would remain in the race. "I not only intend to remain; I shall intensify my exposures of the corruption which no amount of witch-hunting can cover up."

EDWARDS VS. EDWARDS: George Edwards, president of the City Council, leading light of Americans for Democratic Action, and generally regarded as the next Mayor of Detroit, himself wrote the proposed amendment of which the Governor said: "I regret that the Detroit proposal did not meet legal tests." And Edwards himself voted to sustain the Governor's position that the Edwards-composed amendment was unconstitutional.



It is expected that the Council will try again to put a similar amendment on the ballot. The Governor accompanied his veto of the Edwards measure with the declaration: "Neither the Attorney General nor I will pose any obstacles to a vote by the people of Detroit on a legal charter amendment on this subject."

Mayor Van Antwerp, who launched the drive for a loyalty test for city workers and who, without legal sanction, appointed a three-man loyalty board, was given small chance for re-election until the rumor was spread in the city that the Roman Catholic Church is backing him.

THE CHURCH SWARMS: One result is a switch of support from Edwards to Van Antwerp by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, part of the right-wing coalition of Walter Reuther who is backing Edwards. William Gerbe, recently elected president of the Plymouth Local of the United Auto Workers with Reuther's vigorous support, has said: "I can't go for Edwards. The Church is for Van Antwerp."

Third major candidate is Richard T. Frankensteen, once a top leader of the UAW, now owner of an oil company and a car-wash business and part owner of a metal shop. Reports are that his financial campaign backing comes from night-club operators.

Frankensteen's hope for victory lies in splitting the labor vote; he has been endorsed by his former local, Dodge 3, and is supported by a number of local leaders who don't like Edwards. Furay's candidacy will cut into Frankensteen's labor support.

PP CONTENDERS: Albert E. Cobo, long-time City Treasurer who looks like a Daumier caricature of a bookkeeper, is the Board of Commerce candidate.

Luke Tiller, a Negro realty salesman, has also announced his candidacy, but most Detroit Negro liberal leaders are backing the Furay campaign.

The Progressive Party is running its two top vote-getters for Common Council: Charles A. Hill, militant Negro minister, and former State Senator Stanley Nowak. Also on the Progressive Party slate is Isidore Starr, prominent attorney and Jewish leader.

Primary elections will be held Sept 13.

Continued from preceding page

proving. The opposition was widespread but not loud.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS: Liberal organizations were conspicuous by their absence at McCarran's hearings. Left-wing groups were there in enough force to run them into night sessions and beyond the original schedule. O. John Rogge, once an assistant attorney general under Clark, spoke for the Progressive Party. He condemned Clark for his "cold war against anyone who indulged in independent thinking." McCarran heckled Rogge at first by asking him to spell his name.

Sharing Rogge's view but not at the hearings was another co-worker of Clark's: Harold Ickes. Writing in the **New Republic**, Ickes said: "President Truman has not elevated Tom C. Clark to the Supreme Court, he has degraded the Court to Tom C. Clark." He suggested the President might be considered in contempt for the appointment of "this inconsequential lawyer . . . a second-rate political hack who has known what backs to slap and when."

Paul Robeson, William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress and others denounced Clark for his anti-Negro record; others emphasized his anti-labor record, still others his general lack of fitness for the high court.

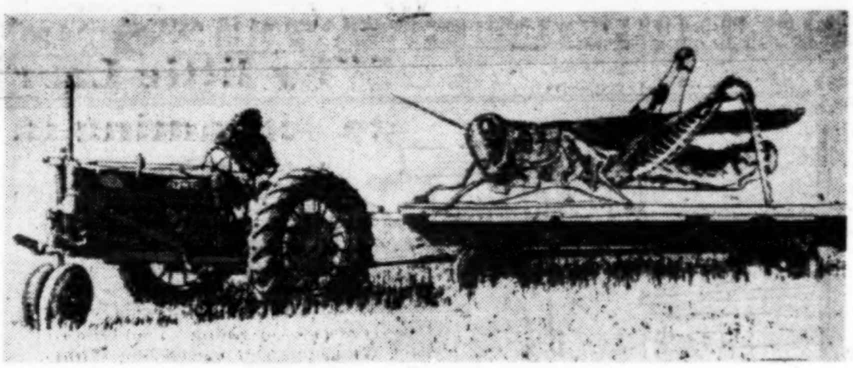
Clark delays Mundt

Clark's appointment had one consequence which might be all to the good: he was still delaying a requested opinion on the constitutionality of the Mundt-Ferguson thought-control bill, and opponents were making use of the added time to muster forces for its defeat.

On Wednesday 100 officials of labor, church and civic organizations met in an emergency conference in the capital to plan further action and to buttonhole congressmen. Speakers emphasized the need for speed to kill the legislation.

More money: less people

The House last week finally adopted a 75c-an-hour minimum wage bill. A Republican-Dixiecrat substitute for the Administration measure, it withdraws an estimated 1,005,000 workers from wage-hour protection. There was some hope the Senate might write a better bill, which would then have to go to conference for agreement.



Put that bottle down, son

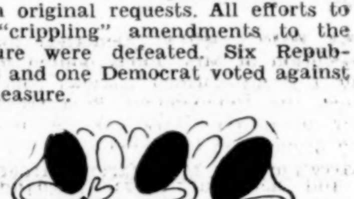
The Peoria "Star" printed this trick shot by an amateur photographer, which makes the grasshopper look as big as the hayrack. It was done by photomontage. The picture created a minor sensation. The newspaper office was flooded with calls from excited readers asking: "Why didn't you shoot it?"

More people: more taxes

The House Ways and Means Committee, after months of study, approved a measure that would add 11,000,000 workers to Social Security rolls and old-age benefit payments, bringing total coverage to 46,000,000. Still left out are 5,000,000 farmers, 3,500,000 farm workers. The measure, which now goes to the House floor, provides for a staggered increase in individual tax payments up to $90 a year by 1965.

Marshall Plan maneuvers

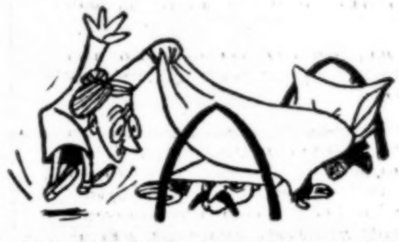
After eight days of highly technical maneuvering, the Senate by a 63 to 7 vote passed the $5,647,724,000 Marshall Plan fund bill to finance foreign aid, army occupational costs and the Truman Doctrine in Greece and Turkey. The final amount represented a 10% cut in original requests. All efforts to add "crippling" amendments to the measure were defeated. Six Republicans and one Democrat voted against the measure.



It went to conference with the House. Standard rules called for "unanimous consent" before a quick referral. But no ECA bill could claim unanimous consent so long as Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) was in the House. His emphatic No gained only a few hours and a rallying cry for the bill's opponents.

Congress vs. Labor

The Westinghouse Local 601 of the United Electrical Workers Union (CIO) in Pittsburgh was scheduled to elect delegates on Aug. 14 to the union's national convention. Four days before the elections the House Committee on Un-American Activities subpoenaed right- and left-wing members to talk about "communist infiltration" of the local.



Left-wing leaders promptly called the move "an attempt by a committee of Congress to aid the discredited right-wing leadership of the local." A right-wing member told the committee he thought 200 or 300 of the local members were Communists.

Hydrophobia

In the Senate, Pat McCarran repeated his charges that "subversives" hold authoritative positions in the United Nations. He named Norman Corwin, radio writer, as an example.

Sen. McCarran, replied Corwin, is "a political mad dog and a subversive influence in the U.S. Senate." He denied, as he has before, that he is or ever was a Communist.

Who's getting the wampum?

Chief Stevenson cuts relief funds as suffering grows

By Rod Holmgren

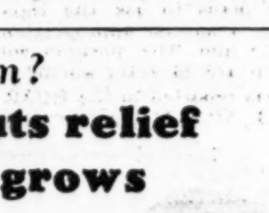
CHICAGO

SHA-LA-MO-THA (Chief Straight Arrow) was the name given Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson by the Zuni Indians when they made him a tribal chieftain at the Chicago Railroad Fair last week.

Many thought the name appropriate for a chief who was shooting straight arrows into the state's unemployed. Stevenson would not be moved by pleas to rescind the order of his Public Aid Commission, cutting relief payments by 10% and aid-to-dependent-children payments by 5%.

"As to relief," said Chief Straight Arrow, "the Public Aid Commission budget was 13% out of balance but it cut state allotments only 10%."

His statement was in response to pleas from Illinois Federation of Labor (AFL) secretary Earl McMahon: "Many unfortunate people will suffer," and from Illinois Industrial Union Council (CIO) secretary Maurice McElligott: "It means literal starvation for families on relief."



LEAVE IT TO SCHMIDT: The Welfare Council of Chicago, representing all major social agencies, had also appealed to the governor and his commission for reversal of the order. Chicago Relief Commissioner Alvin Rose said 43,767 relief clients here will go hungry when the cuts become effective September 1. Since rent, light and fuel expenses are fixed, "people just won't have enough to eat."

Carl K. Schmidt Jr., executive secretary of the Public Aid Commission, admitted the reduced budget would be below the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture subsistence minimum. But Schmidt said he was putting his own family (four children) in swank suburban Elmhurst on the new budget to prove it can be done.

Illinois Progressive Party Director William Miller pointed out the Schmidt children have an "enormous head start" on the children of relief families.

PP ON THE JOB: Rose and Joseph Moss, director of Cook County's aid-to-dependent-children program, suggested that funds be spent on the basis of need, not of budgets.

Ignored by Chief Straight Arrow and IPAC was the fact that the 2% sales tax was originally introduced in the 1930's to provide relief funds only. The tax last year garnered more than $177,000,000, all turned over to the state's general fund.

With relief payments cut, the number of Illinois jobless claiming unemployment compensation rose to 177,308 in mid-July. Cook and DuPage counties (Chicago and surrounding towns) accounted for 118,659, an increase of 15,460 over July 1.

To meet the growing crisis, more than 100 key Progressive Party leaders got together for a special briefing in Chicago last week. Main plank in the program adopted at the enlarged Cook County Central Committee session called for setting up ward machinery to service the jobless in each neighborhood—especially in hard-hit Negro wards on the south side.

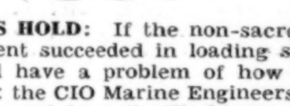
LABOR WEEK

HAWAII

Governor wants war—and gets it

THE papers were signed, the orders were issued, and Governor Ingram M. Stainback had what he wanted: the Territory of Hawaii was officially in the stevedoring business under special legislation passed to break the 15-week-old strike of 2,000 longshoremen.

But now that he had it, there was no sure sign that it would serve his purpose. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union president Harry Bridges was in Honolulu and was giving no ground. He said: "We will continue to picket the docks. There is nothing sacred about the island government."



LINES HOLD: If the non-sacred government succeeded in loading ships, it would have a problem of how to sail them: the CIO Marine Engineers Union announced from its Washington headquarters that its members would not man picketed ships. The CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards said they wouldn't sail any ships on the Hawaiian run, pickets or no pickets. It was expected that West Coast longshoremen would refuse to touch struck ships.

In Philadelphia, where two scab-loaded freighters are bound, CIO and independent maritime unions said they would not work them.

As the Hawaiian government took over the docks, Harry Bridges told a meeting of top Territorial officials: "I'm here to tell you the Territory [illegible] not going to break this strike."

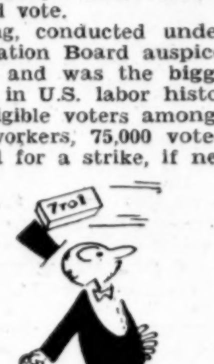
The issue: a 32c-an-hour wage increase to bring Hawaiian pay scales to 10c less than that on the mainland.

FORD

7 to 1

THE Ford Company had rejected all union demands for pensions, health benefits and wage raises. The counter-offer was to freeze present wage levels for 12 months. Ford campaigned vigorously against a strike and threatened that if one were called it would be "long and costly." State law required a supervised vote.

The voting, conducted under State Labor Mediation Board auspices, took three days, and was the biggest poll of its kind in U.S. labor history. Out of 80,000 eligible voters among Michigan Ford workers, 75,000 voted. They stood 7 to 1 for a strike, if necessary.



When the results were announced, John S. Bugas, company spokesman, said: "Our position remains unchanged."

United Auto Workers (CIO) president Walter Reuther said the union will continue negotiations, begun June 2. "We are determined," he added, "to obtain justice by the use of the full economic power of our union, if the Ford Motor Co. continues in its refusal to meet the just demands of the Ford workers and their families."

MINE-MILL

The hand of the boss

FOR months the left-wing Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO) has charged that raids on its southern locals by right-wing CIO United Steelworkers—in which one Mine-Mill organizer was blinded after a brutal attack—were part of a deal with southern iron ore mine operators, particularly the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.

Recently Mine-Mill was negotiating a new contract with the Sloss-Sheffield Co. Said a company representative: "We're not going to call the Steelworkers Union out here to organize our men like some of the other companies on Red Mountain."

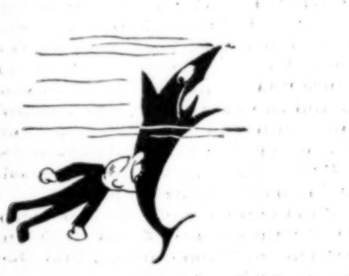
Commented Mine-Mill's official paper last week: "If any further proof of company connivance in raiding by the Steelworkers were needed, this admission was it."

Man bites shark

A year ago CIO warehouseman Emil Vilce offered his 1936 Ford to the Domestic Finance Co. as security for a 50 buck loan.

As will happen, Vilce missed a monthly payment of $5.71. The finance company refused his offer of a belated payment and took the car instead.

That night auto thieves stole the car's rebuilt engine, accessories, et al, leaving a hull the company sold for junk, forwarding to Vilce a check for $39 as "payment in full for all claims."



But Vilce and his union's attorney went to court. The finance company lawyer growled over his brief. But the jury awarded the bite to Vilce, $668.60 worth.

UNEMPLOYMENT

12 pumps that need priming

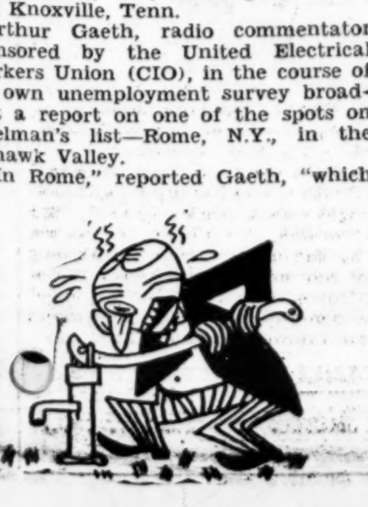
THE pump was running dry in many places; Harry Truman thought he had a way to prime it. The idea was to re-route normal government buying and construction into areas where unemployment stood at 12% or more. Last week Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, named 12 such areas and sent the pump-priming orders to all cabinet members and 10 big federal departments.

How much good such priming was expected to do, no-one said. It was cautiously suggested by some that to shift government spending from one area to another would dry up as many jobs as it created.

FIRST HAND—HARD HIT: Five of the hard-hit areas were in New England, one was in the south, one in the midwest. They were: New Bedford and Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R.I.; Waterbury and Bridgeport, Conn.; Utica and Rome, N.Y.; Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Muskegon, Mich.; and Knoxville, Tenn.

Arthur Gaeth, radio commentator sponsored by the United Electrical Workers Union (CIO), in the course of his own unemployment survey broadcast a report on one of the spots on Steelman's list—Rome, N.Y., in the Mohawk Valley.

"In Rome," reported Gaeth, "which finishes about 10% of all the copper manufactured in the U.S., at least one out of every five non-agricultural workers is out of work. Mayor Shantz told me: "This community has exhausted its resources to deal with the unemployment situation. We hope we will get a chance to bid on government contracts which would make for employment. If the present unemployment were to continue into cold weather, it would bring serious hardships to quite a number of people."



CIVIL LIBERTIES

'Someone must pay': Negro gets 40 years

TERRY LEE SIMS, 26, an active member of the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers (CIO), a church member, father of two children and a Negro, is in an Iowa penitentiary on a 40-year sentence for rape.

When he was arrested last February, one of the detectives told him: "Look here, nigger, you know I can be just as bad on you as them down south because I came from down there so you better tell something if you want to walk up them stairs." Another added: "That girl was raped and somebody is going to pay for it. It might as well be you."

Sims was brutally beaten again and again. In the end he made a "Trenton" confession.

"NOT THE MAN": At his trial, 15 witnesses testified against Sims. They told conflicting stories. The raped woman said he was "not the man." Lie-detector tests proved him innocent. Competent witnesses swore he was at home when the attack was supposed to have taken place.

Still the verdict was guilty; the sentence, 40 years.

Sioux City police say the case is a "closed book." Sioux City progressives disagree. An appeal costs $1,000. Contributions may be sent to Miss Mable Bennet, 410 Jennings St., Sioux City.

Innocent man's $10 for lifetime in jail

JAMES MONTGOMERY, 56-year-old Negro of Waukegan, Ill. stood outside Stateville Penitentiary and looked at a $10 bill in his hand. It was the customary gift to the released convict. Behind him were 26 years of imprisonment for a rape that never occurred.

For a quarter century Montgomery and his wife have fought for his freedom. Last Wednesday Federal District Judge Michael Igoe released him on a writ of habeas corpus.

He ruled: "The trial of James Montgomery was a sham. . . . The State's Attorney [now dead] threatened retaliation by the Ku Klux Klan if the defendant or his counsel attempted to offer any defense, and the issue in the trial was not the guilt or innocence of the crime of rape, but that of racial subjugation." 1924, the year of Montgomery's frame-up, was also a time of witch-hunts and racist terror.

JUST 26 YEARS: The judge found that the "rape victim," an elderly woman who later died in a mental institution, had been examined by a Waukegan doctor who reported that she had not been raped. This evidence was suppressed by the prosecution.

The State of Illinois has announced it will appeal the ruling. If and when he is finally cleared, there is no way under the law for Montgomery to sue for damages for false imprisonment. His attorney plans to ask the legislature to vote a special appropriation to compensate him. The question will be: how much are 26 years worth?

The case was reported in the GUARDIAN July 18. After Montgomery was

JAMES MONTGOMERY
His crime was his color

West Coast wire

Why little Larry Turner took to screaming in his sleep

By Gene Richards

LOS ANGELES

LARRY TURNER, 7, went away to visit his aunt last week because he took to screaming in his sleep and getting sick at his stomach when neighbors' children looked at him.

Larry was too young to understand the strange and terrifying things that happen when a Negro family rents a house in a neighborhood cursed with restrictive covenants.

So his parents parted temporarily with their child, but they announced resolutely they'll stay right on in their new home three miles from Modesto in the lush central farming region of California.

And it looked as if they had allies.

NEW TYPE WEAPON: Hardly had young Larry been packed off to auntie's when a Superior Court judge set trial on a felony assault charge for the wife of a ringleader in the move to dislodge the Turners.

Released under bail, pending trial, was Mrs. Ora Jones, who wielded a tire iron on the head of another woman who intervened on behalf of the Negro family.

Victim of the vicious blow was Miss Lorena Ballard, business agent for the Modesto local of a CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

It was a fellow unionist who rented the Turners the little house outside Modesto and got threatened by an irate group headed by Mrs. Jones' hubby.

THEY WON'T QUIT: Demands for prosecution of Mrs. Jones poured in from a newly formed citizens committee, the Independent Progressive Party of Santa Clara County and other groups and individuals.

Larry's mother, Mrs. Marion Turner, 27, and her truck-driver husband, Orié, 33, were encouraged.

"We will stay in this house," she said calmly, "and we will get to know our neighbors and be friends with them. If this case will help people to realize that race hatred leads to violence, then it will have been worth while."

Mexican skin game

UNCLE SAM's new deal to import some 35,000 Mexican farm laborers while shunting nationals already in the country back across the border was denounced last week as an "international skin game."

Against a background of protest over illegal rousting of Mexican nationals throughout the Southwest, pickets marched in Los Angeles and other cities to voice disapproval of the new agreement to bring in fresh braceros.

Strongest beef came from the AFL National Farm Labor Union, long embroiled in a bloody strike on the DiGiorgio fruit ranches of California. The union picketed the Mexican Consul's office, demanding the labor contract be canceled in the light of mounting unemployment and the corporation farms' fight against union conditions. In the line were Mexican-Americans, Negroes and other members of the AFL union.

They passed out leaflets accusing the State Department of joining in a deal with the reactionary Associated Farmers to swamp the labor market, break unions and force upon the pickers a starvation wage.

The harassed Mexican consul commented unhappily: "Why don't they go picket their own State Department and the Associated Farmers?"

Battle of Chicago

WHEN members of a Chicago mob spent a night throwing rocks and flaming oil-soaked rags at the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson two weeks ago, they thought they were driving a Negro family from the "restricted" Park Manor residential district. Actually, they were prodding Chicago liberals and progressives into overdue action; the Johnson case was only the latest and rowdiest of such incidents.

Last week some 350 delegates representing the Illinois Progressive Party, the Young Progressives, trade unions, Civil Rights Congress chapters and other organizations met in emergency conference and decided to demand:

From the city government—"a policy statement on terror against the Negro people and discrimination in housing"; from the press—"factual reports of racial outbursts . . . to offset malicious rumors about these incidents"; from the Mayor—an investigation of "the role played by organized real estate interests in terroristic attacks on the homes of Negro people in 'border' communities"; from the City Council—reintroduction of a once-defeated antidiscrimination ordinance, and payment of damages to the Johnson family.

Jimcrow saga

LAST week a Negro family was living happily in New York's Stuyvesant Town, vast jimcrow housing project of the Metropolitan Insurance Co. Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix came, not as tenants of Metropolitan Life, but as guests of Jesse Kessler, organizer of Local 65, Independent Wholesale and Warehouse Workers' Union (CIO).

Kessler, whose wife and child are

Continued on following page

Continued from preceding page

away for the summer, offered his four-room apartment to the Hendrixes; they had lived in a rat-ridden Harlem tenement where conditions were so bad they had to send their five-year old son to live with his grandmother in the south. Last week they sent for their son to rejoin them in Stuyvesant Town.

"SO NICE": Metropolitan Life has taken no action against the Hendrixes. In the project newspaper, **Town & Village,** a Met Life official quoted a provision in the lease that apartments be used only by tenants and their families.

"The neighbors were so nice," Mrs. Hendrix told the GUARDIAN. "They came to see us and told us how glad they were we were here. They invited us to dinner. We go shopping together now."

RAPHAEL HENDRIX
How nice to have no roaches

Paul Ross, chairman of the N.Y. Tenants Council, thought that residence of a Negro family in Stuyvesant Town "will lend encouragement and inspiration to the campaign, which we will continue."

Polio worries U. S.

POLIO'S casualties mounted; as fear spread, medical authorities broadcast calming assurances. In the first week of August there were 2,951 new cases throughout the country. The year's total was 10,748, almost twice the number for the same period last year.

From scattered points came these bulletins:

- **Arkansas:** "Situation critical;" 554 cases, 32 deaths, compared with 51 cases, no deaths last year.
- **Texas:** "Experiencing its worst year;" 1,218 cases.
- **California:** 795 cases. **Oklahoma:** 521.
- **Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee:** "Serious outbreaks."
- **New York:** The city classed as "moderate epidemic" area with 794 cases. Upstate: 70 summer camps quarantined. Parents barred from other camps to safeguard children.

USE COMMON SENSE: Dr. Harry N. Weaver, research director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, told the jittery nation that doctors were not wholly in the dark about polio: it is curable in early stages; not all victims suffer extensive paralysis. To close schools, camps, churches and beaches would do no good, he added. Use common sense and avoid extreme fatigue, doctors everywhere advised.

Don't be panicky
Noel, 6, and Bruce, 8, leave their Astoria, L.I., home with their mother shortly after both boys were released from Queens General Hospital—fully recovered from infantile paralysis.

RELIGION

Religious leaders vie in holy wars

THE Dalai Lama of Tibet, aged 12, last week summoned to his presence more than 100 "Living Buddhas." These searched their horoscopes and saw a menacing tide of unbelievers. The Dalai Lama, in piping treble, proclaimed a holy war against communism.

The Pope, who had declared his o[illegible] holy war, arrived at Castel Gando[illegible] to wage it from his summer residence. He traveled by U.S. limousine; a throne had been built into its rear seat.

The Spanish sector of the holy war flared into violent language when Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz, Archbishop of Seville, said that the treatment of Roman Catholics in Eastern Europe was clear cause for war.

Home campaign

In the U.S. a target of the church had been a federal aid-to-education bill which would have continued to exclude parochial schools from a share in public funds. In that skirmish Francis Cardinal Spellman had exchanged volleys with Eleanor Roosevelt.

Last week Mrs. Roosevelt found a fresh statement of the Cardinal's position "clarifying and fair." When the smoke cleared the Cardinal and Mrs. Roosevelt were at peace. Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York was "gratified." Former Governor Herbert Lehman applauded the end of a "regrettable incident." And few noticed that the aid-to-education bills had been tagged "controversial" and lay close to death. Passage at this session of Congress was unlikely. The nation' schools were quiet casualties.

POINTS THE FINGER: Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of New York, pointed to the dying bills and charged the Cardinal with their murder. In a radio broadcast he said Catholic leaders were guilty of a "coldly calculated plan designed to deny federal aid to public schools unless the hierarchy can get its hand into the public treasury and secure

Continued on following page

The situation in Latin America

U. S. gives green light for new terror in the Caribbean

Special to the GUARDIAN

NOT far away from Ciudad Trujillo, capital of dictator Trujillo's concentration-camp-like Republic of Santo Domingo, a group of men are cooling their heels in a 16th century fortress.

They tried to upset the Trujillo dictatorship in open rebellion, and are now awaiting their sentence. (Most of their fellow-participants are already dead).

In view of the sympathy their action aroused in the U.S. there is a chance that they might get off with a life sentence. But latest tremors from Washington indicate that hanging is more likely to be their fate. The U.S., it was announced early this month, is taking a grave view of the situation in the Caribbean and will seek measures to curb unrest in that area.

IF THEY SUCCEED? Here are the possibilities about which Uncle Sam is taking a grave view:

1. That the repeated attempts by Dominican exiles to overthrow the fascist dictatorship of Generalissimo Trujillo might eventually succeed.

2. That this might start a chain reaction leading to similar attempts in other countries beholden to U.S. imperialism, such as El Salvador. Nicaragua and Panama. In Cuba, Panama and Guatemala organized labor is fighting vigorously to resist further depression of its living standard by U.S. concerns.

For the moment, the Washington announcement will serve as a green light for a new reign of terror by Caribbean dictators. Some of the dictators may see in it a hint that the U.S. will itself participate in quelling discontent.

MARCHING DAYS: The trend to rule Latin Americans via the mailed fist has taken on impetus following the war.

During the Roosevelt-Wallace era, with the Allied promises that democracy would follow once the Nazis had been defeated, Latin American dictators squirmed like mosquitoes under a DDT attack. Dictators either toppled or loosened their reigns, so that people sounded off on whatever ailed them without fear of imprisonment. Of course there were exceptional cases: Argentina and Santo Domingo. But generally Uncle Sam's 140,000,000 neighbors to the south were on the march. They also proclaimed in no uncertain terms the need for industrialization to raise their standard of living.

VANISHED HOPES: They were tired of playing host to foreign companies which sucked them dry of their oil, copper, tin and other resources for scarcely a pittance in return.

With more favorable conditions to sell their products while the war was on, Latin American nations were hoping the profits from their record-high exports would begin to pay for the machinery they sought. So the money earned was deposited in U.S. banks in anticipation of the day when machinery would again become available for shipment abroad.

But when V-J day came, the Truman Administration was already in power, and Latin America's hopes for a better "mañana" vanished into thin air.

Not only was the much-promised machinery unavailable but ordinary consumer goods became next to impossible to obtain. Meanwhile the purchasing power of Latin America's accumulated deposits in the U.S. melted like snow in mid-July. For with withdrawal of OPA, prices shot up by about 40%.

A GIFT OF BAZOOKAS: Disappointment and discontent rumbled down the vast expanse of Central and South America. Shortages of materials made prices skyrocket. Since 1937 prices in Mexico increased by nearly 420%, in Colombia by 300% and in Chile by close to 550%.

In Washington, the makers of the new world "big stick" policy regarded Latin American grumbling with apprehension. They wanted a quiet back yard while concentrating on Europe.

So off went top U.S. army and navy brass on a trip south, for private talks with Latin America's men at the helm. When they returned, Latin Americans went pop-eyed. Instead of machinery, they learned they would get U.S. surplus rifles, guns and bazookas.

Then someone in Washington cracked the whip, and the lights began going out all over South America. In Chile, which since 1937 enjoyed one of the most democratic periods in history, democrats woke up in concentration camps. In Brazil, political opposition was snuffed out and fundamental human rights suppressed. And those governments which were slow to "snap to" found themselves liquidated; witness Peru and, last November, Venezuela.

IT'S A FACT: The few remaining democracies in Latin America, such as Uruguay, Ecuador and Guatemala, find the tight-rope walking more difficult.

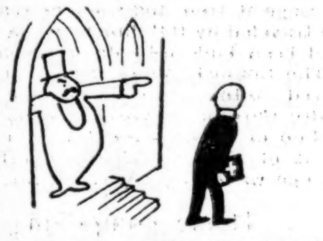
But a simple fact remains, with which those shaping the policy of suppression in Latin America will one day have to contend. Filling concentration camps does not fill stomachs.

"TRUJILLO, WE'LL HANG YOU FROM THE HIGHEST TREE." That's the theme of a song these Cubans sang outside the headquarters of the Dominican Revolutionist Movement in Havana last June as they waited to enlist in the fight against the dictator.

Continued from preceding page

millions for the support of parochial education. . . . One could wish the Cardinal were more candid and less [illegible]."

[illegible] went beyond the present contro-



versy and warned: "When the American people realize how far the world political organization of the Roman Catholic Church has moved into American life, there will be a reaction that will astound men who have the audacity to announce an attempt at excommunication of Protestants."

Cry of peace

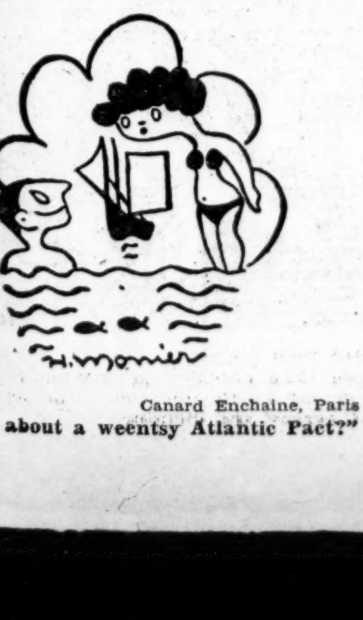
From within the church came a cry of peace. Louis Martin-Chauffier, French Catholic president of the National Writers Council, said the Pope's excommunication decree was being used "as a condemnation of all the faithful who . . . did not break the ties they formed with the Communists during the Resistance, and still share a meeting ground on certain issues for united action in conformity with the teachings of the New Testament." He said the anti-communist crusade "disturbs certain Catholics who are stable in their faith, and can produce by reaction a furious wave of anti-clericalism and even anti-religion."

Eastern Front

The story was that Athanagoras, Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, had decided to join up and was about to excommunicate all Communists. Alexei, Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, who would have the toughest assignment in the holy war, declined the crusade. Loyalties to church and state do not conflict in Russia, he said. "Such a conflict not only does not exist but cannot exist if believers adhere to the exact meaning of teachings of the Gospels and the testaments of the Apostles."

Religious briefs

- The Rev. Donald Harrington, of the Community Church of New York, urged his congregation to consult their consciences before registering for the draft. The good-looking, 35-year-old minister then waited to be arrested as other church counsellors had been before him. When days passed without official action he angrily protested that if he stayed free so should Larry Gara. While Dean of Men at Bluffton College, Ohio, Gara advised a student not to register. Gara was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.
- At Lake Success a special committee of the United Nations General Assembly voted unanimously that each annual Assembly session be opened with a minute of silence. The religious might pray; the meditative might meditate; others might catch their breath.



Canard Enchaine, Paris

"How about a weentsy Atlantic Pact?"

Hungary—as the youth celebrate

Food's plentiful, prices fair—and one Mindszenty's enough

By Marie Seton

BUDAPEST

THIS week youngsters from all over the world are in Hungary's busy capital for a Youth Festival complementing the work of last spring's Paris Peace Congress.

From their local press many of the 1,000 participants whom Budapest will house for two weeks (including Americans) know little about the city, beyond the fact that it is where "martyr" Cardinal Mindszenty was tried and sentenced.

An American seeking to describe the kind of city they will find must begin by emphasizing two things. The evidence in the Mindszenty and oil sabotage cases, and the recent shake-up in the Foreign Ministry, have produced what some may regard as a bureaucratic attitude toward Americans, who are officially regarded as potential spies until proved innocent. But the average Hungarian—whether a government supporter or not—welcomes the foreigner from the west.

GOOD EATS: Although most of Budapest has been restored from the ruins of the war, reconstruction is still going on at top speed. More and more of the working population are moving into new, excellently-designed, well-built apartment houses. A post-war food crisis has been overcome to the point where the Budapest worker is amongst the best-fed in Europe.

There is scarcely a street in the city where several building crews are not at work. At least once in every block one has to step on and off the sidewalk to avoid scaffolding or street-repairing gangs. The West Station, which I saw in total ruin two years ago, looks today as though it had never been destroyed.

The government has done an outstanding job in the development of retail distribution, particularly in regard to food. Budapest is blossoming with municipal and nationalized stores which groan with food at reasonable prices. There is, in fact, more food in Hungary than anywhere else I have been.

SMARTLY-DRESSED WORKERS: Here are some samples of prices. Cherries and apricots cost 8c a pound and are extremely plentiful. Salami of many kinds costs 70c; ham is somewhat higher; but cheese, of which there are many varieties, ranges from 30c to 60c a pound. White bread is expensive, but a pound of good rye sets you back only 4½c.

In municipal and nationalized restaurants, which have appeared in great numbers, good meals cost from 60c to $1. Coffee is something of a luxury at 9c a glass.

Though beggars are to be found in Budapest, and a few of the peasants coming into the city are as ragged as most peasants were before the war, the vast majority of people are very well dressed. Indeed, Budapest displays the smartest-looking women in Europe, and many of them are workers. Dresses are being exported.

UNAIDED RECOVERY: But industrial development looms largest. Budapest is full of post-war Hungarian-manufactured buses, streetcars and motorcycles. The country had three locomotives left intact at the end of the war. Today it is exporting locomotives to South America. Four bridges across the Danube in Budapest have been rebuilt, and the famous Suspension Bridge will be open for traffic in a few months.

These feats in recovery have been accomplished with no initial aid from the U. S. and very little under UNRRA. Hungary, being classified as an enemy country, first had to pay reparations to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia before it could start putting its own house in order.

Today, Hungarians vigilantly guard themselves against having their house upset by Western would-be interventionists. They don't want another Mindszenty case on their hands.

THE WORLD

FRANCE

The price of peace—a broken head

TWO generals and an admiral took a quick trip to the front. They were the U.S. Chiefs of Staff, General Omar N. Bradley of the Army, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg of the Air Force and Admiral Louis E. Denfeld of the Navy. They toured France, Austria and Germany.

On their return they said they were gratified at the improved military organization of our allies. They may have meant the toughened police technique demonstrated in their behalf at Paris.

Vive la paix

This is the way GUARDIAN's Stanley Karnow in Paris described the demonstration on the arrival of the brass.

Angry wallposters proclaimed: "The American Chiefs of Staff come from Germany. They want to rearm Germany."

In the spacious Place de la Concorde, 2,000 French men and women attempted to present themselves to the U.S. Embassy with letters and petitions protesting the Atlantic Pact and current military planning.

The State Department pays for protection, and gets it. Ten thousand French policemen, civil guards and troops covered the huge square.

To an American who didn't understand, one policeman explained: "Soon boom-boom, compris?"

THEY WANT A SHOW: Next door to the Embassy, the Guaranty Trust Co. was well guarded. The **Time** and **Life** office windows were bulging with anxious faces. An American girl, standing behind the grill of the Embassy gate, clapped her hands impatiently and whined: "Where are the communists? I want to see communists."

Finally the police decided to begin the show. Moving across the Place, they herded the crowds before them. The tempo increased, clubs went into the air, people ran.

Shouts went up: "Down with War! Go back to New York, Bradley! We want peace."

An American reporter said the police were doing a fine orderly job of breaking up the demonstration. Then he got blackjacked in the kidney. As the running battle passed the Marshall Plan's Hotel Wagram, a middle-aged ECA employee commented: "The police are doing a wonderful job, aren't they? 'We want peace'—that's a hot one."

Council of Europe meets and, er—er—

THE red sandstone city of Strasbourg on the Rhine was draped with flags. Chief among them was a green and white flag in which an E was superimposed on a U. It was a flag of United Europe. The occasion was the first meeting of the Council of Europe.

The pomp was impressive; the opening speeches solemn, lofty and moral. Obedient to custom, the Council was hailed as a great barrier to communism; Greece and Turkey were invited to join.

The Assembly of the Council is made up of delegates appointed by member governments, their number proportionate to population. The upper house consists of the foreign ministers.

AIN'T NOTHIN' LEFT: The Assembly was supposed to meet in public and talk. The upper house which meets in secret was to be the only body that could act. Last week the lower house started to talk. First on the agenda was human rights. The upper house vetoed that item. Similarly, economics, politics and military problems were all ruled off the agenda because they involved the sovereignty of nations.

CHINA

"New" Far East policy: what is it?

THE hangover from the State Department's White Paper on China, documenting the collapse of a policy, had columnists and editorial writers groaning last week. Columnist David Lawrence observed that if Washington had been wiser sooner, we need never

Continued on following page

That's falsie!

This is Bebe Shopp, all of her. She's the current Miss America. She went to Europe—and the wire services had a field day. Bebe was reported saying that American girls were man crazy, that falsies were an abomination ("every girl must be true to herself"), that French bathing suits were indecent. She posed smilingly in a 100% American suit between two French misses. It was hard to tell which was which. Back home in Hopkins, Minn., Poppa E. R. Shopp read the stories, burned up and said his little girl never said such things. His explanation: "They are the work of some Red over there."

Continued from preceding page

have fought Japan but could have had her as an ally in the last war. But the **Wall St. Journal** talked about a "new" Far East policy of military defense against the Communists, who are giving land to the landless.

Officials said they had not yet decided where U.S. military reinforcements would be concentrated under the "new" plan. Philippines President Elpidio Quirino paid a flying visit to Washington to line up support for a proposed anti-communist partnership with the historical corpse Chiang Kai-shek and the hopeful but flimsy Syngman Rhee, President of South Korea.

He's our pal

President Truman remarked with boyish enthusiasm that Quirino would not return "empty-handed." India's Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, another potential Pacific Pact partner with a load of domestic trouble on his hands, was expected in Washington shortly.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
How red is my Pacific

Popular theories about the "new" policy became more confused than ever when Secretary of State Acheson told reporters it would aim at an "independent China." Only one thing was certain: China would no longer be independent of the Chinese.

SENATORS & PEASANTS: Sen. Vandenberg, urging a "fresh look," demanded that the U.S. make it "relentlessly clear" China will not be abandoned to the Communists. Republicans introduced a $200,000,000 military aid for China bill in the House.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, denouncing the White Paper as an "oriental Munich," threatened to develop an independent Republican policy on China. But he did not specify what it would be, nor how it could differ from the Administration's plan to toss more billions down more ratholes.

In China the Communist armies rolled southward, welcomed everywhere by the poor peasants.

•

Weather

Last week it was very hot, almost everywhere.

United Nations Special

Great minds meet to plan a better life for you

By Marcelle Hitschmann

LAKE SUCCESS

MORE than 550 scientists from all corners of the earth will gather here on August 17, to discuss the basic techniques of peace and plenty: conservation and utilization of world resources. They will talk about land, water, minerals, forests, fuel and energy, wild life and fish. They will exchange ideas and plans on the development of more backward countries.

The scientists are meeting thanks to UNSCCUR (United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources)—a barbaric name for a civilized adventure.

In 1946 President Truman suggested such a meeting in a letter to the U.S. delegate to the Economic and Social Council. The imagination of the UN Secretariat was stirred. A project was drafted and approved by the Economic and Social Council, and finally invitations were sent to UN member-states and 18 more. Trygve Lie also sent personal invitations to 160 outstanding world scientists.

ATOM: SSH! Already 450 scientific reports from 38 nations have reached Lake Success. A Chinese scholar who read about the conference in a newspaper sent a report on spoliation of forests in China, written on long rice-paper foolscap.

All these documents will be read and distributed during the conference, taking for the first time this precious information and assembling it for international discussion beyond the restricted range of scientific journals.

Two unfortunate developments make the sponsors of the conference unhappy. The first is that the topic of atomic energy, originally included in the U.S. suggestion, was withdrawn at the request of the U.S. delegation which said the item is covered by the UN Atomic Energy Commission. A panel on Fuel and Energy without the atom is hardly complete.

SORRY, CAN'T COME: The second sorry point developed last week, when the Soviet Union notified UN it would not attend the conference. Poland and Czechoslovakia will also be absent, although Czech and Polish scientists had already sent papers on fuel and coal.

The Soviet Union's abstention is the more regrettable because the conference will discuss the Soviet 15-year land plan, and because Soviet scientists could have made important contributions. The decision contrasts with what Prof. Oparin, top Soviet biologist, told a New York audience in March at the Waldorf-Astoria Peace Conference: "Absence of national narrow-mindedness, of narrow nationalism, has always been the characteristic feature of Soviet men of science."

And last April GUARDIAN's Ralph Parker reported from Moscow on a Soviet film on international scientific cooperation, **Court of Honor.** The theme was how to cooperate internationally while refusing information to Western scientists doing research for war purposes. A Soviet spokesman says in the movie: "We are for sending our scientists abroad, only it is a question of what scientists. We too believe that our science should know no geographical frontiers, and perhaps the golden time is not far off."

LIFE IS THE GOAL: UNSCCUR is certainly bringing the golden time nearer. The conference has a definite philosophy: Pooling knowledge on techniques and resources has become essential in our world harassed by an ever-growing population and waste of usable resources. The goal is raising the standard of living of every human being, the enrichment of human life. Contrary to the view of William Vogt in his book **Road to Survival,** the solution is not to get rid of people, but to apply in the whole world the best techniques and plans to overcome famine, diseases and shortages. UNSCCUR will stimulate scientists and governments to do it.

DOLLAR STRETCHER

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR BUCK

The Dollar Stretcher this week takes up products tested by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y.

Dentifrices

THE new ammoniated dentifrices may ultimately prove to be valuable in helping prevent tooth decay, but their value has not yet been definitely established. Those tested are at present much more expensive than non-ammoniated preparations. The main purpose of a dentifrice is to aid the toothbrush in cleaning the teeth. Ninety-three brands of tooth pastes and powders were tested mainly for abrasiveness and presence of grit.

Because most persons' teeth stain to some extent, dentifrices should have some abrasive action, but for most users a minimum of abrasiveness is satisfactory. Many tested were found to be excessively abrasive, since they contained particles which scratched glass in laboratory tests.

TRY ONE OF THESE: Among the least expensive pastes of low abrasiveness rated "Acceptable" were Rexall Milk of Magnesia, 35c; Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, 39c; Iodent No. 2, 43c. Ammoniated pastes of low abrasiveness rated "Acceptable" were Peb-Ammo, 49c; Dox, 49c; DK Anti Acid, 49c; Ammi-I-Dent, 53c. Among the least expensive powders of low abrasiveness found "Acceptable" were Pebeco, 25c; Briten, 50c; Iodent No. 2, 43c. "Acceptable" ammoniated powder of low abrasiveness were Ammoniated Dr. Lyon's, 47c; Amm-O-Cal, 59c; Colgate Ammoniated, 43c; Pepsodent Ammoniated, 43c.

Clinical Thermometers

THE certificates which accompany almost all clinical thermometers now on the market were found to be worthless as an indication of quality. After tests of 644 samples of 13 brands the conclusions are that you have a good chance of getting a satisfactory instrument at the present time if you purchase a thermometer marked either Pecco, Eisele "Eco" or Falchney "Apex."

CU suggests that you buy a "stubby" type thermometer rather than an oral or rectal thermometer. The stubby type can be used equally well orally or rectally and registers just as fast as other types. Select one with a clear, boldly marked, uncrowded scale.

Tide and Fab

Tide has proved to be the best synthetic detergent so far tested for use in hard water. For washing cottons and woolens in hard water, Tide and Fab were both better than soap. In soft water, Tide was almost as good as soap for washing cottons, just as good as soap for washing woolens. For most uses, Fab was inferior to Tide.

The cost of Tide or Fab is approximately the same as that of the granulated soaps ordinarily used in laundering. Some users have complained that they find Tide irritating to the skin. Anyone noticing irritation should discontinue its use.

A Good Lawn

A GOOD lawn depends on seeding at the right time—early fall in most parts of the country—and using the right kind of grass seed. Only a few kinds of grass are suitable for home lawns, and the kind required by the particular conditions of soil, climate, sun and shade should be supplied. Your state agricultural college may be able to advise you on what variety of seed will best meet your growing conditions. For the average lawn the use of one variety of seed is usually better than the use of a mixture.

Pots & pocketbooks

Cold pack pickles

By Charlotte Parks

MILLIONS of dollars' worth of "boughten" pickles are sold today at fancy prices. The delicatessen man just asked me seven cents for one small, measly pickle! But the markets are a-riot with pickling vegetables and nowhere will the housewife save more with less expenditure of effort than concocting her own mouth-watering pickles.

These tried, true and tasty recipes call for no cooking and will keep indefinitely. They were the masterpieces of the covered-wagon grandmothers of the Middle West and will be conversation pieces on your winter table.

Chicago hot

4 lbs. ripe tomatoes; 1 cup chopped onions; ½ cup chopped celery; ½ cup sugar; 1 tbsp. salt; 1 cup vinegar; 1 cup red pepper (chopped coarsely); 1 cup green pepper (chopped coarsely); 1 tbsp. celery seed; 1 tbsp. oil.

Fill pint or half-pint jars to overflowing and screw on lids tightly. Place upside down overnight. Cottage cheese mixed with Chicago Hot—one-quarter pickle to three-quarters cheese — is a super-duper sandwich mix.

Down east pickles

25 small pickles (sliced); 2 large onions (sliced).

Alternate layers of onions and pickles in a bowl, covering each layer generously with salt. Let stand three hours. Pour off brine. Place in jars and cover with a mixture of:

¼ cup oil; ¼ cup mustard seed; ¼ cup celery seed; 1 qt. vinegar.

Screw on tops tightly and place up side down over night.

Pickles in a crock

If you don't own a crock try a wide-mouthed, covered glass refrigerator jar.

1 gal. vinegar; 1 oz. ginger root; ¼ lb. dry mustard; ½ cup salt; 2 oz. mustard seed; 2 oz. whole black pepper.

Drop in as many small cucumbers and green and yellow string beans as this amount of liquid will cover well. Good in a month. Put in a cool place where the males of your household cannot find them. Pickles give bulk and vitamins and tickle the taste, so that the plainest food is a banquet.

Radio report

The blacklist gang is trying to force progressives off the air

By John Norton

RADIO is now facing a new kind of censorship, brought about by the anti-communist hysteria. As a result, Radio City may succumb to the same virus which is poisoning Hollywood and which caused the Case of the Ten.

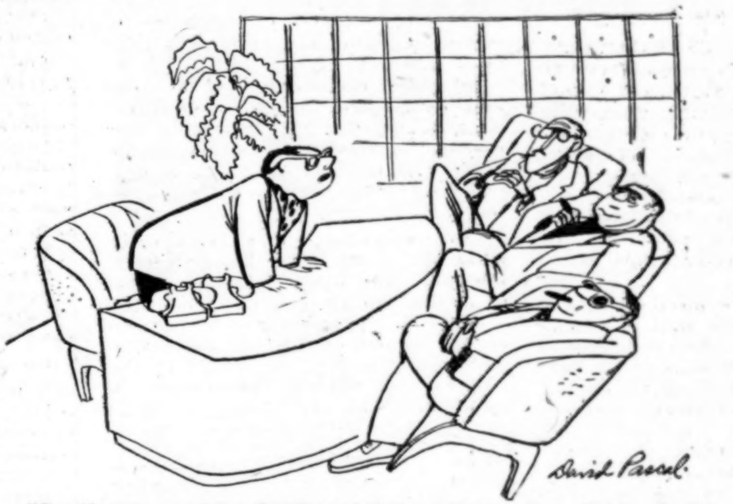
The Big Business gentlemen who hold the broadcasting industry's pursestrings are trying to force out of radio progressive writers, actors, and directors. The plan first came to light when William Sweets, director of **Counterspy** and **Gangbusters**, was forced to resign. According to the Radio and Television Directors Guild, of which Sweets is a former president, he was told to quit "because of 'sponsor-agency pressure', which was brought to bear because of his alleged political beliefs."

Reasons for the pressure on Sweets are believed to be his refusal to go along with red-baiting, and his signing of advertisements supporting May Day parades several years ago. When his union last year decided to have all officers take non-Communist oaths, Sweets refused. He felt that such protestations only split the forces of labor.

RED NETWORKS: The target of the drive is bigger game than one union leader. A list of suspected "Communists and fellow-travelers" is keeping a number of radio workers from j[illegible] The show-business weekly **Variety** wrote recently that "there have been widespread reports of the existence of a 'b[illegible]klist' including the names o[illegible]any actors, writers and directors who have identified themselves with certain movements. It's anticipaated that agencies and clients will 'go to work' on the 'list' in earnest this fall."

Indications that a drive on progressives in radio is brewing are seen in an article by the veteran red-witch-hunting hack, Frederick Woltman, in the **N. Y. World-Telegram.** Woltman wrote that radio and video are being "colonized by Communists." Another "expose" of supposed Communist infiltration was made by the vitriolic newsletter **Counter-Attack,** which said that ABC is halfway satisfactory to Communists and that "CBS is tops as far as Communists are concerned."

That these charges are untrue is obvious to anyone who has been sickened by the rightist rantings often carried by the networks.



"Gentlemen, we have finally created a new emotion. What should we call it?"

BEDRAGGLED TRUTH: Radio unions are fighting back against the threat of a blacklist. The directors' union passed a resolution which said: "Whereas it is now, always has been and always will be a fundamental precept of the RTDG that a man's talent and ability shall be the sole criteria by which he is judged for employment, the RTDG unequivocally condemns the existence and use of blacklists in the radio-television industry." It and other unions in the field have taken similar stands and have set up committees to investigate the situation.

The Voice of Freedom Committee has also taken action in the case, pointing out that listeners are interested in radio workers' talent, not in their political belief.

The campaign to purge "our free radio system" of its forward-looking members is another part of the cold-war plot to set up thought control, fascist-style, in the U.S. If the manufacturers who buy programs can dictate who can and cannot work in radio, all ideas about truth on the airwaves must be abandoned. To those who really believe anything "red" gets on the air now, GUARDIAN can recomment a good psychiatrist.

●

If you want friends or acquaintances to see a sample of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, send us their names and addresses and we will send them free sample copies.

Enter the following introductory subs to NATIONAL GUARDIAN:

Four 10-week subs for $1 ● **One 40-week sub for $1**

40 wks 10 wks

☐ ☐ ....
PRINT name address ZONE state

☐ ☐ ....

☐ ☐ ....

☐ ☐ ....

☐ Bill me Sender's name ....

...... enclosed Address ....

NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7

Highlights for dial twisters

THOSE 5 PERCENTERS: If you want to sit in as a Senate committee investigates the 5 percenters, tune into ABC, Monday through Friday, 11:35 p.m. to 12 m., EDT. ABC has recorded the sessions, edited for highlights and broadcast them with interpolations by ABC Washington correspondent John Edwards.

●

YOU AND MUSIC: This is a special CBS feature the week of Aug. 15-19 (6:15 p.m. EDT). All phases of music are covered, from Artie Shaw on "Categorisis" to "Concert Life in America." The discussion series, conducted by leading musicologists, is styled for everyone.

●

CHARACTERS ALL: The best of Damon Runyon's short stories are dramatized on a new WOR-Mutual transcribed series (Saturday, 2:30 p. m. EDT). John Brown, well-known radio actor, plays a leading character as well as the narrator "Broadway."

●

DETROIT SYMPHONY: August is the month for the summer concerts of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra (ABC, Tuesday, 9:45 p.m. EDT). Walter Poole conducts.

●

TOP SECRET STUFF: Spying for anyone this season? Hear many of the top national defense secrets, formerly restricted to Pentagon conferences, on CBS' special week of programs, **The Nation's Defenses,** August 22 to 26 at 10:30 p.m. EDT. Briefings on various defense branches of government given by Secretary of Defense Johnson, secretaries for the army, navy and air force, Sumner Pike of the Atomic Energy Commisison, etc.

●

TAYLOR ON CHINA: "What Should our Policy be in China" will be debated by Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Idaho) and Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif.) on the **American Forum of the Air,** Monday, Aug. 15 (WOR-Mutual, 10-10:30 p.m. EDT).

Report to readers

Terror over America — this is your fight!

"ON THE night of Saturday, April 30, and the morning hours of Sunday, May 1, the dance hall in the mining town of Fierro, New Mexico, was crowded with miners and their loved ones, trying to forget for a while their poverty and their mole-like existence. . . ."

So begins a near-tragic tale of police outrage against the people of a Mexican-American community, mailed to the GUARDIAN this week by Alfredo Montoya, president of Asociacion Nacional Mexicana-Americana.

A man named Ruben Arazola had had too much to drink, and a friend was trying to steer him home. A deputy sheriff named Lem Watson swaggered up to the pair and placed Arazola under arrest. His friend protested that Arazola had done nothing wrong, that he was going home. The friend was arrested, too.

When Arazola didn't move fast enough, the deputy sheriff started beating him. The dance crowd protested. The deputy pulled his guns, shot Arazola in the leg, turned the pistols on the crowd, wounding two others. The crowd responded with rocks, then overturned the deputy's car.

Thus it started. Before it quieted down a reign of police terror took over the community. There were mass arrests; men held without bail and without counsel for as long as 10 days, without any charges against them.

The sheriff declared publicly that his deputy should have shot to kill, that a lot of the prisoners should be in the morgue.

OUT of that affair there was born in New Mexico a chapter of Asociacion Nacional Mexicana-Americana—in a state where more than half the population, being of Spanish, Mexican or Indian origin, enjoys virtually none of the precious freedoms which America likes to flaunt to the rest of the world. The situation there today is little better, if any, than it was 100 years ago, when New Mexico was annexed following the war of 1848.

The founding convention of the New Mexico chapter of the Asociacion is being held this weekend, August 13-14, at Albuquerque. The problems confronting the convention are, basically, that constitutional and human freedoms are systematically denied, day in and day out, to vast sections of America's people because of their race, creed, color; national origin or political belief. Police brutality against them is not confined to the south. It strikes in a shameful host of American cities.

- In Syracuse, for example, a student named Irving Feiner must either go to jail for 30 days or suffer the damage and expense of carrying his fight for freedom to the highest courts in the state—because he made a street corner speech against discrimination and jimcrow.
- In San Antonio, Texas, a group of Negro and white young people, all soldiers and WACs but one, were arrested a week ago Saturday for "mixing" (dancing and eating together) in violation of a Texas law which is openly referred to in the Texas press as the "Jim Crow Law." Even Army authorities were outraged.
- In Trenton, with scarcely a murmur of public protest, the judge who convicted the Trenton Six on the basis of forced confessions still sits in judgment on the men even though their convictions have been reversed. This judge now denies bail to the Trenton Six on the ground that he still recognizes no reason for discounting the confessions, despite rulings against such confessions by the Supreme Courts of both New Jersey and the United States. Meanwhile, a parcel of U. S. gangsters with records as long as your arm are released in bail after being caught red-handed running a $50,000,000 swindle in the policy racket.
- And in Greenville, North Carolina, two Negro boys face death in the gas chamber for a murder done by another person whom the police refuse to apprehend.

EVERY one of these cases needs support and publicity, and so do hundreds and thousands of others, in every state in the union.

The GUARDIAN has publicized and asked for support for some of these cases; if we could, we would ask help for all. They are all fights which must be won if simple humanity is to prevail in our country.

The least you can do toward righting the situation as a whole is to join the fight on your own home battleground.

The best way of getting in the fight is to tackle your local newspaper and radio station and insist on their giving the public fair accounts of these cases. In any case, send us the details: the GUARDIAN will tell the story—as it did for the Trenton Six.

Together, we can pierce through the press blackout on the assault on human rights in this country. If we do that, the American people with their deep-rooted sense of fair play will do the rest.

Yours for a million Guardian readers,

John T. McManus

Cleveland — Sept. 17 and 18

Progressive Party calls a congress on jobs and the economic crisis

In New York the unemployment compensation offices are jammed from morning till night. This 42d Street scene is being matched all over the nation.

THE Progressive Party this week announced plans for a national conference on unemployment and related issues, to be held at the Cleveland Public Auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 17-18. The two-day meeting will be convened as a "Congress on Jobs and the Economic Crisis." More than 1,000 delegates are expected to attend.

The move is the first by any U.S. political party or trade union group to bring to light the full proportions of growing unemployment and the portents of full-scale depression.

The gathering takes on added significance by the fact that it precedes by a month both the CIO and AFL national conventions. The findings and recommendations of the conference are certain to be the basis of widespread discussion in trade union circles, since both AFL and CIO nationally have endorsed the Truman Administration, which the Progressive Party in its conference call holds principally responsible for the developing economic crisis.

Make it: "Help Wanted"

In the conference call, the Progressive Party states:

"Five million Americans are facing the ugliest sign in the world, "NO HELP WANTED. Let's get some action, so that the sign reads: HELP WANTED."

The text of the rest of the statement follows:

In January, 1944, Franklin D. Roosevelt called for the kind of America which would guarantee:

> "the right of every American, regardless of station, race or creed, to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farm or mines of the nation."

Yet, in August, 1949:

- 5½ million men and women are out of jobs.
- Millions more are working part-time.
- Farmers' income has declined by ten per cent.
- Negro workers are hardest hit, take the lowest paid jobs when they can get work, and are discriminated against in unemployment insurance and relief.
- A majority of June graduates are still looking for jobs while young workers are among the chief victims of mass layoffs.
- Industrial production is off 13 per cent; business failures are increasing.
- Those who still have jobs fear the lay-off slip that may come tomorrow.

All of us live surrounded by a horrible fear—fear of another Great Depression, another 1929.

No profits slump

The Big Boys—the trusts, monopoly corporations and huge banks—insist, as they did in '29, that all goes well. Indeed all goes well with them. The financial reports of the big corporations show that in the first half of 1949 they made the highest profits in history.

The Democrats and Republicans repeat the Hoover slogans of 1929 and 1930—there is nothing to worry about—business is basically sound—this is only a moderate readjustment. Secretary of Commerce Sawyer announces: "There is not one unsound element in our economy today. It is in superb condition."

Meanwhile, Congress spends billions for our armed forces and more billions to arm Western Europe, Greece, Turkey and Korea. Then it hurries to adjourn, after wrecking rent controls, refusing to repeal Taft-Hartley, passing over FEPC and failing to lift a finger to provide jobs or improve unemployment insurance or social security.

The Fair Deal that Truman promised has become a Raw Deal.

Call to action

The time to act is now! We call upon American workers, young people, farmers, veterans, small businessmen—of every political persuasion—to come together at the first national conference to adopt and launch the fight for a program to provide jobs, guarantee adequate insurance for the unemployed and halt the economic crisis.

Housing at conference

While it is not possible to guarantee free or low cost housing to all the delegates, a limited number of these accommodations will be available. Delegates desiring such accommodations should write their request promptly to **Hugh DeLacy, Conference Secretary, 1899 West 25th St. Cleveland, Ohio.**

Tentative program

(All sessions will take place in the Ballroom of the Cleveland Public Auditorium, East Sixth and La[illegible]side, Cleveland, O.)

OPENING SESSION

(Saturday morning—10 a.m.)

What's the situation?

In industrial areas? In the farm states? Among the Negro people, young people, women, small businessmen, veterans? A first-hand factual report on the job situation in critical areas throughout the country.

What's the outlook?

Is it just a "recession?" Or an "adjustment?" Are we heading toward a full-bloom depression as in '29-'32? What are the factors leading us to an economic crisis? What are the measures that could stop it? The facts, not wishful thinking, by a leading economist.

What's been done?

What is the Administration doing to provide jobs and prevent a depression? What is the record of the 81st Congress? What can the people expect from the Democrats? From the Republicans?

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

(Saturday afternoon)

What can WE do?

Trade union panel: The fight for fourth round wage increases to boost buying power and provide jobs.

Panel on the economic rights of Negro people: An action program to end discrimination in employment, unemployment insurance and relief.

Panel on young people: A job and training program for American youth.

Farm panel: Guranteeing the farmer fair prices and a market for the full product of his farm.

(Sunday morning)

Panel on public works, unemployment insurance and relief: The right of the unemployed to dec[illegible] standards of living.

Panel on foreign policy: Trade, not guns, makes prosperity. A program to increase international trade, create markets for American goods and provide jobs.

Panel on monopoly: Curbing the power of big business to breed depression and exploit small business men, workers and consumers.

CLOSING SESSION

(Sunday afternoon)

Organizing for action

1. Reports from the panels.
2. Adoption of a program to provide jobs, improve unemployment insurance and halt the economic crisis.
3. Adoption of a plan of action to get results from the Conference program on the national, state and community levels.

CONFERENCE CREDENTIALS FORM — CLIP AND MAIL

To: Mr. Hugh DeLacy, Conference Secretary
1899 West 25th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

We are happy to accept the invitation to attend the National Conference on Jobs and the Economic Crisis to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 17 and 18, 1949. Our organization will send .... delegates to the Conference.

.... (Name of Individual or Organization)
.... (Address)
.... (City and State)
.... (Names of delegates or observers for organizations)

Registration fee $2 — includes admission to all sessions.
No charge to the unemployed.

All Kinds

Keep movin', Lord!

CHICHESTER, ENGLAND

The central committee of the World Council of Churches was told this story by an American churchman: A Negro, after being asked to leave a "white church" in America, was told: "Don't feel badly about this." The Negro replied: "Oh, no. I was telling the Lord about it in my prayers and He said: 'Son, don't worry. I've been trying to get into that church myself for 25 years.'"

No encore, please

CRETE

1,200 U.S. Marines landed here recently as part of the U.S. Sixth Task Force's Mediterranean Exercises. Cretans who protested this violation of their territory pointed out that the Germans had landed at almost the same spot in 1941.

Zales talk

October, 1947

Wheat, bushel	**$3.30**
Bread, loaf	**.20**

April, 1949

Wheat, bushel	**$1.86**
Bread, loaf	**.20**

"The solution for high prices is more production without bureaucratic interference. . . ." Sen. Zales N. Ecton, before GOP convention, Billings, August, 1948.

From the Helena (Mont.) People's Voice

Indian diet

According to UN figures, Indian food consumption per head is 15% below the 1935-39 semi-starvation levels.

When in Warsaw ...

The London **News Chronicle** is warning readers who visit Poland not to give their friends the telephone number attached to their hotel room instruments. Denis Weaver, their correspondent, who is now in Warsaw, reports that one visitor who recently did so is still dodging the authorities, after 15 friends, who knew no Polish, had rung what they, and he, had thought was his number. It wasn't. It was the Warsaw fire brigade.

No Cinderella stuff

Servants in wealthy London households have been giving notice in indignation because Princess Elizabeth, heir to the throne, went to a recent American Embassy fancy dress ball dressed as a housemaid. The manageress of one servants' agency declared: "The girls say they wear the uniform in the ordinary way of their jobs and they object to being guyed."

What price profits?

"I burn up when I think of all the good guys who went out and got killed to protect the rights of a handful of S.O.B.'s to make more money for themselves."

(From the last letter of Brig. Gen. Evans F. Carlson to one of his friends a short time before his death.